

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 1st, 1929

No. 13

THE NEW HOME *of the* NORTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL



On April 22nd the new creamery built by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool at 10531 102nd Street, Edmonton, was opened. It is modern and up-to-date in every respect. Adequate cold storage is provided for both dairy and poultry products.

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CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending April 15th, 1929.....52,230

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, J. JESSE STRANG

THE
U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
Lougheed Building
CALGARY - ALBERTA
Official Organ of
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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Principal Contents	PAGE
EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
URGES CREATION OF POOL COMMITTEES.....	5
U.F.A. VETERANS' SECTION.....	6
UNITED FARMERS OF CANADA (SASK.) REJECTS INVITATION.....	6
SASKATCHEWAN COMMISSION AND GRAIN BOARD.....	7
U.F.A. SUBMITS VIEWS ON RADIO TO ROYAL COMMISSION.....	8
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NATIONAL RAILWAYS.....	9
NEWS FROM ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE.....	10
FARM PRODUCTS SELLING PROGRAM.....	13
WORLD WHEAT SITUATION.....	14
ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION.....	16
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	18
VALUE OF HOBBIES.....	18
CHILD WELFARE WEEK AND RURAL ALBERTA.....	20
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	24
FRIENDLY SUGGESTION FROM MANITOBA.....	24
NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE.....	30
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL.....	32
CORRESPONDENCE.....	33
CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT BUREAU.....	34

EDITORIAL

5

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NATIONAL LINES

In the Parliamentary article appearing in this issue, Mr. Luchkovich describes the grossly unfair handicap under which the Canadian National Railways are placed in regard to charters for extensions of their system. The situation calls for redress. It is absurd that a body such as the Canadian Parliament, ostensibly representing the people, should grant special privileges to the C.P.R. in competition with the national system which belongs to the people. To do so means deliberately to raise obstacles to the success of the National system. The first consideration of the Government and the House of Commons should be the National lines. That the majority in the House have been content to allow the C.P.R.'s special privileges to continue is not very creditable to them. It has remained for the U.F.A. members and the groups associated with them to take a firm stand in behalf of the interests of the whole of the people of Canada, to whom the National system belongs.

* * *

THE SPENCER SUB-AMENDMENT

Prior to the vote on the budget in the Canadian House of Commons on April 11th, the House voted on a sub-amendment by H. E. Spencer, M.P., urging upon the Government, "the consideration of an immediate and substantial increase of the British preference as a step towards freer trade relations between Canada and other nations."

This was defeated by 155 votes to 19. It was supported by the following members: Bird, Campbell, Carmichael, Coote, Evans, Fansher, (Last Mountain), Fansher (Lambton East), Gardiner, Garland, Heaps, Irvine, Jelliff, Kennedy, Lucas, Luchkovich, Miss Macphail, Speakman, Spencer, Woodsworth. Mr. Kellner was paired in support of the sub-amendment.

The opposition protectionist amendment, moved by Mr. Guthrie in behalf of the Conservatives, expressed regret that the budget contained "no provision for reasonably safeguarding and protecting the interests of those engaged in agricultural pursuits or in industrial employment in Canada," was then defeated on a straight party vote, only the Conservatives supporting it.

The budget was then carried, the following U.F.A. members voting against its adoption: Coote, Gardiner, Garland, Irvine, Kennedy, Lucas, Luchkovich, Speakman, Spencer. Mr. Kellner was paired against the budget.

* * *

To the U.F.A. belongs the honor of having initiated the agitation for more adequate remuneration for scientific and technical research workers in the employ of the Federal Government, particularly in the Department of Agriculture. Thanks to the efforts of our representatives at Ottawa a committee has now been appointed to inquire into this matter and report back to the Government. It seems likely that a definite improvement will be effected in the near future.

* * *

TOLERANCE

In some parts of Ontario, public authorities have recently been banning meetings and otherwise interfering with freedom in expression of opinion. A foreign-born editor has been prosecuted on a charge such as even Mr. Joynson Hicks in Britain would not be likely to prefer. This is rather humiliating to tolerant Canadians of moderate views. It is a wide departure from the best British tradition. The following paragraph from one of the works of Dr. J. B. Bury, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University, might be commended to the heresy hunting authorities and to the editorial zealots who support them: "The establishment of this liberty" (of thought and discussion) "may be considered the most fundamental achievement of modern civilization, and as a condition of social progress it should be deemed fundamental."

* * *

A great deal of interest has been aroused by John T. Hull's article on Co-operative Education, which appeared in the Wheat Pool pages of our last issue. It sets forth in a very convincing way the need for a thorough understanding by all co-operators of the underlying principles of their movement, which is much more than a "new way of doing business." At the International Pool Conference last year, Mr. Hull's address on this subject was one of the outstanding features of conference week.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

SUCCESSFUL DANCE

A dance held by Myrtle Hill U.F.A. Local on April 1st was a great success, writes J. B. Metcalf, secretary. A large crowd was in attendance, and the sum of \$30.30 was realized.

POOL DELEGATE GIVES ADDRESS

The new Wheat Pool Delegate, Mr. Clay, addressed the last meeting of Allister U.F.A. Local. He discussed Pool matters and the new authorization forms for collecting dues, reports Percy Howe, secretary.

RUMSEY—NOT ROWLEY

Rumsey was the meeting place for the recent convention of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association, states A. J. Russell, secretary, and not Rowley as was stated in the last issue of *The U.F.A.*

WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE

About \$35 was realized from a whist drive and dance held on March 18th by Viewfield U.F.A. Local, states G. G. Sarvis, secretary. Prizes were given to the winners; a nice lunch was served and a pleasant evening was spent.

LIKE NEW METHOD

Poplar Hill U.F.A. Local are sending Miss Lucy Gallagher to the Junior Conference, states a report from the secretary, T. A. Cox. "With the new method of collecting dues," adds Mr. Cox, "we are full of hope for our organization, and have every hope for its great future."

AID TO INJURED MEMBER

A benefit dance held by Baptiste Lake Local "showed the sympathy of the whole community in their effort to aid one of our members who lost his arm in an unfortunate accident," writes Mrs. M. Bausman, secretary. Total receipts were \$329, and expenses were \$74, making the net returns \$255.

AUTUMN LEAF SUPPER

Nearly a hundred and fifty couples spent a very enjoyable evening when Autumn Leaf U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals put on a bean supper recently. There was a short program, terminating in an elaborate mock wedding staged by some of the young folk, writes Mrs. Alma Halliday, secretary of the U.F.W.A. Local.

KIRKPATRICK OFFICERS

The officers of Kirkpatrick U.F.A. Local for 1929 are: G. L. King, president; G. D. L. Johnston, vice-president; and J. Monkhouse, secretary. Directors are Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Wear, M. C. Robson, D. Wear and W. Starkie. The secretary points out that there was an error in the list given in a recent issue of *The U.F.A.* which was reprinted from another paper.

DEBATE ON WORLD PEACE

"Resolved that world peace is impossible under the present commercial competitive system," was debated by

McCafferty U.F.A. Local recently, says a report from Percy A. Dawes. E. Herbert Spencer and Mrs. G. McCagherty spoke in the affirmative, while B. C. Lees and P. A. Dawes opposed the resolution. After a very interesting discussion, the meeting voted a majority in favor of the resolution.

HOPE TO DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

Three new members joined at the last meeting of Abee U.F.A. Local; "several more have expressed their willingness to join the Local, and we hope to double our membership yet," writes F. M. Cardy, secretary. The most important business of the meeting was the unanimous decision to send a delegate to interview Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, and S. Carson, M.L.A., to try to secure a grant for a market road east and west of Abee siding.

DEATH OF NAMAKA PIONEER

April 17th marked the passing of E. F. Wheeler, one of Namaka's early pioneers and active U.F.A. workers. A native of Illinois, Mr. Wheeler came to Alberta in 1910, and settled near Namaka where he has since resided. He was a past president of the U.F.A. Local and of the Namaka U.F.A. District Association, several times a delegate to U.F.A. and U.G.G. conventions, a councillor of the Bow Valley M.D., and took an active part in all church and community affairs. His death is a severe loss to the community.

DISCUSS SCHOOL BILL

A discussion of the proposed new School Act, at the last meeting of Stanmore U.F.A. Local, was led by Bruce Peacock. "It was evident that Mr. Peacock had made a thorough study of his subject," says the *Youngstown Plaindealer*, "and he was able to answer questions from some of his hearers, on points not touched upon in his address. Some lively discussion followed, the talk sometimes wandering away from the new School Bill and interesting itself in matters of curriculum. However, it was noticeable that

when the meeting finally broke up after 11 p.m., nothing had been said detrimental to Mr. Baker's proposed changes."

AGAINST SCHOOL BILL

"Our hall was filled to capacity for the debate and dance held recently by Lincoln U.F.A. Local," reports B. T. Buckholz, secretary. "The subject of the debate was the much discussed new School Bill. I am sorry to say that our friends supporting the proposed change were defeated in a hot battle. The lineup was J. Ross, Jas. Spink and C. Bartlett versus W. A. Johnstone, G. Gilbert and B. T. Buckholz. A lively dance followed, whereby our bank roll was swelled by half a hundred dollars, of which we can make good use in our hall."

SMALL BUT MUCH ALIVE

Though only seven in number, the members of Nakamun U.F.A. Local have been active during the winter, reports the secretary, T. H. Rowe. A series of community dances and whist drives have been held, and by this means funds were made available for the purchase of dishes for use at social gatherings, and also to pay the expenses of a delegate to the Junior Conference. For this latter purpose over \$25 was secured. Earlier in the winter a magic lantern evening, with slides from the University Extension Department, was staged, and the Local "is now considering ways and means of acquiring a small cinema machine for community purposes and educational use."

TO DESTROY THISTLES

The question of obtaining chemical to destroy patches of sow and Canada thistle was discussed at a well attended meeting of Verdun U.F.A. Local held April 10th, reports M. E. Sears, correspondent. "Two barrels were ordered, practically all members taking advantage of the cheaper rate secured by co-operating and ordering in barrel lots. The Local had the pleasure of listening to an instructive talk on the different work taken up by the U.F.W.A., given by Mrs. Ross, U.F.W.A. Director. H. G. Young, U.F.A. Director, told of the work of the U.F.A. and invited the members to attend the district convention to be held at Lacombe in June. A debate followed: 'Resolved that homesteading is more profitable than buying or renting farm lands in improved districts.' John Ogren and H. G. Young upheld the affirmative while Wm. Shriefels and W. F. Eikerman supported the negative. Convincing arguments were made by each side; however, the judges decided in favor of the affirmative. Our thanks are due Mr. Young who generously consented to act in place of one of the debaters who was unable to be present. After a bounteous lunch was served by the ladies, the meeting adjourned."

Local Establishes U.F.A. Pleasure Grounds

Grosmont U.F.W.A., U.F.A. and Junior U.F.A. Locals last fall purchased 37 acres of land on the north shore of Baptiste Lake, to be used as a pleasure ground, writes Mrs. Cook, secretary of the U.F.W.A. Local. This tract of land is located on a good automobile road, 14 miles west of Athabasca. There will be, when the grounds are improved, a bathing beach, baseball ground and race track; as well as an ideal site for camping. Logs have been hauled and sawed into lumber, for the erection of a community hall. To add to the building fund, the U.F.W.A. Local held a dance and sale of work on April 5th, raising \$33.

Help the young people by sending a contribution to the Junior Conference Fund.

Locals Are Urged to Assist the Junior Conference Fund

Asked to Take Early Action to Assure
Visit of Young People to University

Many Locals, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. as well as Junior, are making plans to send one or more of their young people to the Junior Conference (University Week for Farm Young People) which will be held from June 5th to 12th, inclusive. Locals which have not taken any action in this matter hitherto should seriously consider the possibility of giving some of their boys and girls the opportunity which this short course offers. Besides the outing—and outings are valuable for their own sake—the lectures and demonstrations given by members of the University staff are very useful. There will also be addresses by outside speakers, and the annual meeting of the Junior U.F.A. is held at this time.

A number of supervisors of Junior Locals are planning to attend the Conference, and no doubt those who can do so will find it of great value to them in carrying on Junior work.

The cost is small. Board is supplied at the University for the week, for \$12.50; and each delegate should have a small amount of pocket money. Each year a fund is raised for the purpose of defraying the cost of railway fare for delegates. Last year 90 per cent of the fare was returned; as much as possible will be returned this year, depending on the size of the fund. Locals are urged to contribute to this fund, whether or not they can send delegates.

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND, 1929

Previously acknowledged.....	\$60.00
April	
12—Allister U.F.A.....	5.00
12—Nemao U.F.W.A.....	5.00
15—Sadalia U.F.W.A.....	5.00
15—Aunger U.F.A.....	5.00
16—Queenstown U.F.A.....	5.00
17—Crerar U.F.W.A.....	5.00
17—Chesterwold Juniors No. 42.....	5.00
17—Eagle Hill U.F.A.....	5.00
18—Barnwell U.F.A.....	5.00
18—Bismark Juniors, No. 149.....	10.00
19—High River U.F.W.A.....	5.00
19—Lakeview U.F.W.A.....	5.00
19—Poplar Hill U.F.A.....	5.00
20—Roseleaf U.F.W.A.....	10.00
20—Milo U.F.W.A.....	5.00
20—Devonia Lake U.F.W.A.....	5.00
22—Valley U.F.W.A.....	5.00
22—Lawn Hill U.F.A.....	5.00
22—Fort Sask. U.F.W.A.....	5.00
22—Ardenode U.F.W.A.....	5.00
22—Avondale U.F.W.A.....	5.00
22—Excel U.F.W.A.....	5.00
23—Grand Meadow U.F.A.....	5.00
23—Bobtail U.F.A.....	5.00
23—Sunnyvale U.F.W.A.....	5.00
23—Blindman Valley U.F.A.....	5.00
24—Bentley U.F.A.....	10.00
24—Wheatsheaf U.F.A.....	5.00
24—Didsbury U.F.A.....	5.00
25—Langford U.F.A.....	5.00
25—Milo U.F.A.....	5.00
25—Carseland U.F.A.....	5.00
26—Waterhole U.F.A.....	5.00
26—Loyalty U.F.W.A.....	5.00
	\$245.00

SEND REPORTS PROMPTLY

Secretaries of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals are asked to send in reports of local meetings, social gatherings and other activities by the first available mail after they have been held. This will facilitate the appearance of such reports in *The U.F.A.* at the earliest possible date.

New U.F.A. Locals

Twenty members signed the roll and paid dues in the new Dinant U.F.A. Local. Wm. J. Macdonald and M. F. Cole are president and secretary respectively.

Fork Lake U.F.A. Local was organized recently in the Athabasca constituency. Martin Holverson was elected president and Thomas Waine secretary.

Fred Mawson presided over the organization meeting of Mallaig U.F.A. Local, held recently. G. Gibbault was elected president and D. M. Stewart is the secretary.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

The Old Age Pensions Act will probably come into operation in Alberta in about

a month, according to a statement made on Thursday by Premier Brownlee. The Act, it has been decided by the Executive Council, will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and arrangements are being made for this board to administer the provisions of the new act. Under the proposed plan, it is necessary for each Province sharing in the benefits of the Dominion legislation to submit its supplementary and contributory legislation to the Dominion Government through Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, for final ratification and to draw up a formal agreement of operation. As soon as this step has been taken it is expected the Alberta Act will come into effect. The payment of pensions will not become retroactive but will date from the time the act is proclaimed.

U.F.A. Sunday June 15th

U.F.A. Sunday will be celebrated this year on June 16th. Many Locals throughout the Province hold special meetings on U.F.A. Sunday each year, with speakers from their own membership or outside, to consider the religious aspect of U.F.A. work, the connection between the principles of the U.F.A. and the Christianity and kindred topics. Often several Locals combine for a big meeting, and sometimes these meetings are held outdoors and are preceded by picnic lunches.

Urges Creation of Pool Committees in All Locals of the U.F.A.

Col. Robinson Believes Multiplicity of Pool Locals Causes Farmers to Be Overburdened by Meetings, and Suggests Plan to Eliminate Overlapping

At the recent convention of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association, Col. C. W. Robinson, Dairy Pool field man, strongly advocated the appointment of committees within the U.F.A. Locals to form a contact in their districts between the U.F.A. and the Pools. Col. Robinson pointed out that with the growth of these various Pools, a multiplicity of Pool locals had sprung up at many points, each concerned with the business of one or other of the Pools. The result was that the farmers of each locality were, in many instances, overburdened by meetings. The meetings were in consequence not as well attended as was to be desired. To overcome this serious overlapping, due to the excessive number of meetings made necessary by the fact that each Pool has its separate Local, Col. Robinson recommended that the U.F.A. Locals, being the representatives of the mother organization, should form within themselves special Pool committees, one for each of the principal marketing Pools.

At each regular meeting of a U.F.A. Local, these committees could report, a portion of the meeting being devoted exclusively to the business of each particular Pool in a given district. By this means a large attendance could be assured at every meeting, the various activities of the farmers would be co-ordinated, and the whole movement strengthened.

Mainspring of Movement

Col. Robinson declared that the U.F.A., as the mainspring of the whole Farmers' Movement in Alberta, must be maintained in strength at any and every cost. He stated that in the course of his field work he had discovered that wherever he found an active U.F.A. Local, there he met with no difficulty in increasing the membership of the Pool, but that where the U.F.A. was unorganized, the greatest difficulties were always met with in getting

the people to understand the principles of co-operative marketing.

Undoubtedly the continuous, unremitting labors of the U.F.A. in the field of co-operative education and organization formed the basis of the success of all the Pools.

If, instead of forming a large number of different Locals at each point, and so piling duplication upon duplication of effort, the farmers were to coordinate their forces in the manner suggested, by the formation of Pool committees of the U.F.A. which would perform the functions carried on by Pool Locals, he believed that progress in co-operative marketing would receive a marked impetus in all parts of the Province.

The Convention received this proposal with much enthusiasm, and a resolution embodying it was carried by unanimous vote. It set forth that "owing to the fact that it is necessary to establish a contact

between each shipping district and the head office of the various Pools, the establishment of independent local committees had been followed," and it recommended to all U.F.A. Locals that with the approval of contract signers, committees should be formed instead within the U.F.A. Locals of members interested in a given Pool's activities, "to act as a contact for that Pool between their district and its Head Office."

NEW POST OFFICES

Two new post offices have recently been established in Alberta, one at Lac Magloire in the Peace River district, the other at Morecambe in the district of Battle River. The offices at Battleview and Cheecham in the Athabasca district have been closed and the name of the Mooswa post office in the Athabasca district has been changed to Lindbergh.

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

May I reply to Empire Settler, Trochu, who is on an abandoned farm?

He wants to know what better chance he has to pay for his farm than the 1919 settler. If he has the same price to pay for his land, he has no better chance than we had, but I do not think it can be the same price.

We bought when wheat was more than \$2 per bushel. He bought when it was around \$1 and if he paid the same price for his land as we did, he is very badly stung, and can never make the grade. Did he pay 10 per cent of the purchase price down like we did? or was he allowed to farm the place one year before paying anything? If the Soldier Settlement Board do what they say they do, the latter method was followed.

If Empire Settler must pay \$500 per year on one quarter section, and raise a family, I fancy his arrears will equal \$1200 in ten years. Candidly, I don't think the Empire Settler has any chance to succeed, especially if supervised by the Soldier Settlement Board.

In a few years time he will find that instead of the Soldier Settlement Board being got rid of, as he advises, it will be the Empire Settler who will go, like his fellow sufferer, the Canadian Soldier Settler.

Only What It Produces

I am afraid I shall never benefit by revaluation, for I know now that the value of land is only what it is producing, and not real-estate dealer's values. It does not matter what figures are used in the reduction scale, if the ultimate cost per year is more than can be produced over and above a decent living.

The Canadian Soldier Settler in 1919 pledged his good faith by paying down 10 per cent, which on present day values would be as much as 20 per cent cash down. Does the Empire Settler do this? I think not.

Two wrongs do not make a right, and the Government would have done much better to clean up the financial mess caused by its ill-fated Soldier Settlement Scheme, instead of spending millions on immigration to replace the steady loss of dissatisfied people going across the line, or to the other countries.

I am afraid I shall never be a good "Bee" and make honey, as my capacity

to make "honey" (or money) was considerably reduced by service overseas.

If people think the Soldier Settler is going to receive a large chunk of cash out of this revaluation, they know little of the real facts. The Government holds a tremendous amount of land that has paper value only, and they hate to admit it.

We know it, and because we are forced to do so, are giving up 10 years' work and considerable cash, because it is the only way to throw off the burden that has become too heavy to bear.

A. R. ELVIDGE,
(1919 Soldier Settler)

University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alta.

(A number of letters for this section are unavoidably held over.—Editor.)

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

Unprecedented demand for homestead lands in northern Alberta is indicated by the records at the Dominion Lands Agencies at Peace River and Grande Prairie for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929. At the Peace River office a total of 3,024 entries for 2,869 homesteads and 155 soldier grants were made during the above period as compared with 854 homestead entries and 48 soldier grant entries or a total of 902 for the preceding year. At the Grande Prairie agency 2,396 entries were made during the fiscal year of 1928 as against 958 in 1927.

BACK-SEAT CRITICISM

"Have you a rumble seat in your car?"
"No, but there's a grumble seat. My wife is never satisfied with the way I drive."—*Motoring.*

United Farmers of Canada (Sask.) Reject Invitation to Join C.C.A.

Statement by Arthur E. Darby, Secretary of Canadian Council of Agriculture, Outlines Course of Negotiations—Proposal Made by Council and Reply of United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section

Definite rejection by the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, of the invitation to join the Canadian Council of Agriculture made by that body, is announced in a statement by A. E. Darby, Secretary of the C.C.A., printed below:

Endeavors have been made during the past year to reorganize the Canadian Council of Agriculture so that the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, would be enrolled in its membership. The membership of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in the Council automatically ceased when it amalgamated with the Farmers' Union to form the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section. The new body did not join the Canadian Council of Agriculture and took the ground that it could not do so while the Council included commercial bodies in its membership and was not financially self-supporting.

U.G.G. Withdraws

In March, 1928, the United Grain Growers, Limited, withdrew voluntarily from membership in the Council in order to leave the way clear for the Saskatchewan body to join hands with the other farmers' Provincial associations in sustaining a coordinating agency in relation to the farmers' Federal concerns which should be as far as possible national in its scope. The U.G.G. continued its financial support of the Council for one year pending its reorganization. Following this action a conference of the Council with the U.F.C., S.S., at which the Council was represented by two members of each of the Provincial Associations in membership, was held at Regina in June, 1928. At this conference it was agreed that the Canadian Council of Agriculture should consist of the four Provincial bodies represented and that all other Provincial organizations working along similar economic lines be invited to affiliate. No conclusion was reached as to the financing of the Council.

Results of Conference

The results of the Regina Conference were reported to the Annual Meeting of the Council on February 25th and 26th,

1929. A. J. Macauley, the vice-president of the U.F.C., represented the Saskatchewan body at this meeting. The United Grain Growers, Limited, wrote to the Council urging the importance of its representations before the Tariff Advisory Board and offering a special grant for the maintenance of that work. After consideration of the financial and other problems involved the following resolution was passed by the Council:

"Whereas, the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, the United Farmers of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Ontario are in complete accord upon the necessity of maintaining the Canadian Council of Agriculture as a national co-ordinating body of which these associations should form the nucleus, and are also agreed upon the desirability of encouraging other Provincial organizations to affiliate with the Council;

"And Whereas, three of these Associations now constitute the Council, the United Grain Growers having withdrawn from membership though continuing its contributions until March 31, 1929;

"And Whereas, the Associations named are agreed that the Council ought to be supported entirely by contributions from the Provincial Associations, the amounts contributed by them being in proportion to the respective totals of their membership;

"And Whereas, the immediate adoption of a proportionate or per member basis of contribution is not feasible owing to different financial conditions affecting the Associations themselves;

"And Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture ought to be continued, despite these different financial conditions, until the Associations are able to assume their full financial responsibilities toward it;

"And Whereas, the United Grain Growers Limited has offered to defray the expense incurred in the prosecution of the Council's work before the Tariff Advisory Board, such grant not entailing membership in the Council;

"And Whereas, the Board of the U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section, has not had the opportunity to consider all the conditions confronting the other three associations in the effort to secure united action in the national sphere;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section, be urged to come into membership in order to secure the desired nucleus of a national co-ordinating body and that, pending the success of the efforts of the four Provincial Associations to render the Council self-supporting, the offer of the United Grain Growers Limited to make a grant sufficient to pay the secretary's salary and expenses for

(Continued on page 38)

Saskatchewan Commission Urges Reorganization of Grain Board

Chief Recommendation Is Increase in Membership to Five, Which Was One of Demands of U.F.A. Annual Convention.

Twenty-five recommendations regarding the handling of Western Canadian grain are contained in an interim report issued by the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Commission which has been holding sessions for some time past.

The Board's main recommendation is that the Board be reorganized with a membership of five. This is in line with the resolution passed by the U.F.A. Annual Convention, which asked that the present Board be dismissed and a new Board of five appointed. The U.F.A. asked that one of these should reside in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan, and made other important recommendations for which the U.F.A. representatives and their associates at Ottawa have since been carrying on a vigorous fight.

The Recommendations

The recommendations of the Royal Commission, which consists of Mr. Justice Brown, Dean W. J. Rutherford of the University of Saskatchewan and John A. Stoneman, former President of the U.F. of C., Saskatchewan Section, are as follows:

1. Reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners, increasing the membership of the Board to five in number.
2. That offices of the Board be established at Fort William and Vancouver and one in each of the Prairie Provinces at such point as the Board may decide.
3. That the head office of the Board be fixed by the Board rather than by statute.
4. That each member of the Board shall have full powers of inquiry if authorized by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner.
5. That Board inspectors for each of the Prairie Provinces be appointed to investigate complaints, institute prosecutions, inspect elevators and perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board.

6. That Parliament vote for the use of the Board the money now standing to the Board's credit as a result of the Board's operations.

Licensing of Agents

7. That all elevator agents be licensed by the Board and that the Board be given power to suspend or cancel such license for cause.
8. That elevator companies and agents be compelled to provide and keep in the elevators all tickets required under the act.
9. That regulations be made to ensure greater uniformity and accuracy in taking the load sample at the country elevator.
10. That the Board be empowered to provide for an improved receptacle in which to preserve the sample of the load taken at the country elevator.
11. That farmers and elevator agents loading cars be required to take greater precaution to leave sufficient space for sampler to enter car and for trimming the load so as to assist inspection departments.
12. That bulk heading by the use of bags of grain be adopted.
13. That greater consideration be given by railway officials in the distribution and allotment of cars so as to

meet the wish of the Pool farmer to market his grain through his own elevator.

14. That the provisions in the act for use of the car order book be wholly repealed and new provisions substituted as fully set out in the schedule of the report.

Breaking of Seals

15. That legislation be enacted prohibiting mills from breaking car seals and diverting cars to the mills in the absence of a representative of the inspection department.

16. That consideration be given to the sampling and inspection staff so as to ensure more accurate and consistent grading.

17. Absolute prohibition of grading of any sample of grain less than two pounds in weight.

18. That an effort be made to gather samples of the crop earlier each year so that the standards for the various grades might be set as soon as possible.

19. That the Board be given power for new grades of grain and legalize some grades that are now set illegally.

20. That where it is possible to separate mixed grains, the inspector's certificate show the percentage of the mixture and that settlement be made on the basis of the separation.

21. That the automatic sampler be installed in all terminal elevators.

22. That the standard for inspection out of private terminals be raised and that

samples taken from the standards fixed be sent to the world's exchanges.

23. That the Government owned and publicly operated elevators at Fort William be discontinued as such.

24. That legislation rather than litigation be adopted to settle the trouble existing between the Pool farmer and the line elevator as to the right of the farmer to have his grain sent to a Pool terminal.

25. That all elevators to be built at Churchill be Government owned and operated.

NOTE: We wish to suggest that all members who are interested in the investigation now being carried on at Ottawa into the grading and inspection of wheat, obtain copies of the proceedings of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on this subject. The evidence is given in detail. Six reports have been issued to date, and these may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, price 5 cents per copy. When the Committee's work is completed, it will report to the House, and no doubt the discussions in Parliament will prove of the utmost interest to all grain growers. We again would suggest that all who wish to be thoroughly informed upon the proceedings in Parliament subscribe also to *Hansard*, which can be obtained for \$3 for the whole session.—Editor.

POWER TRUST CONTROL

A unit of the power trust in Massachusetts has secured control of the *Boston Herald* and the *Boston Traveler*. The purchase was made by the International Paper Company, a subsidiary of the International Paper and Power Company, which controls many public utilities.

The deal reveals the ramifications of these corporations through holding companies.

Why Should I Join the U.F.A.?

Because during its 20 years' existence the men and women who have banded themselves together to form the Association have shown that it is possible for farmers to co-operate continuously and effectively.

Because, through their Association, they have helped to create a community consciousness and a spirit of mutual helpfulness in many districts.

Because the U.F.A. has been of direct assistance to thousands of farmers and farm women, economically, socially, and educationally.

Because it has awakened the farmers to a realization of their importance, and of their responsibilities as Canadian citizens, so that U.F.A. members are now taking the lead in district and Provincial and national affairs.

Because it has done much to relieve farm life of its isolation and to brighten the lives of our farm people.

Because it has furnished the young farm people of the Province with an organization through which they may become interested in the improvement of rural conditions, develop a richer and fuller social life, and train for citizenship.

Because it is an organization from which our foreign-born population who have been betrayed and manipulated to advance politicians' schemes, may expect the same fair and just treatment as is extended to other classes of Canadians; and because these New Canadians have the assurance that our organization is anxious to co-operate with them, and to have them co-operate with us for the advancement of our mutual interests.

Because the U.F.A. has provided a means whereby farmers can take independent political action in a democratic way.

Because it has won respectful recognition among organized interests and a better chance for a square deal for all.

(From time to time in later issues, we will give an account of some of the specific achievements of the U.F.A. during its eventful history.)

U.F.A. Executive Submits Views on Radio Broadcasting to Dominion Royal Commission

Presents Case for Public Ownership of Natural Monopoly and Division of Authority Between Federal and Provincial Governments—Upholds Rights of Minorities

The Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting appointed by the Dominion Government to carry out an inquiry and make recommendations in regard to future broadcasting policy met in Calgary on April 26th. Members of the Commission are Sir John Aird, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (chairman), Charles A. Bowman, editor of the *Ottawa Citizen*, and Dr. Augustin Frigon, Director of Technical Education in Quebec.

Below we print the submission on this important subject made to the Commission by the Executive Committee of the U.F.A. In answer to questions by the Commissioners the opinion was further expressed that certain features of the British system might with advantage be adapted to Canadian conditions, under which, however, there should be an apportionment of responsibility between Dominion and Provincial authorities. The desirability of public ownership and the great possibilities of radio as an educational medium were strongly emphasized.

F. J. White, M.L.A., appearing unofficially, expressed himself as strongly in favor, personally, of public ownership of broadcasting facilities. He was confident that would be the position taken by the Labor bodies had they had occasion to give official instructions, and that they would be in agreement with the terms of the U.F.A. submission.

The British Broadcasting Company, referred to in the U.F.A. memorandum, is a semi-public body, actually under Government control.

The statement of the U.F.A. Executive follows:

In submitting a statement of our views on the subject of radio broadcasting, we recognize that many of the problems involved are of a technical character. With these only expert witnesses are competent to deal. We propose to confine ourselves, therefore, to a broad outline of the principles which we believe our membership as a whole would wish to be observed in the development of a broadcasting policy for the Dominion. We desire to call attention to certain dangers against which in our opinion it is imperative to guard, in view of the exceedingly important role which radio seems destined to play in the moulding of opinion, both in the field of education and in that of public affairs in the widest sense of the term.

1. MONOPOLISTIC CHARACTER OF RADIO

While, up to the present time, broadcasting on the North American continent has developed mainly upon individualistic commercial lines, in the long run it would appear that mergers are inevitable. In the United States the growth of monopoly in accordance with the prevailing tendency in all great commercial enterprises is already apparent. As Senator William H. King of Utah has stated:

"Evidence is not lacking to show the existence of not only an incipient but of a potential radio monopoly. It controls patents, licenses and cross licenses and has entered the field as a dominant factor in the manufacture and distribution of the physical and material instrumentalities, essential in the utilization of the air for radio transmission."

What would be the effect of established private radio monopoly upon the future of public life? We already know, as the result of disclosures made before the Federal Trade Commission of the United States, that a monopoly in another field—that of electrical energy—makes the fullest possible use of the wealth which it controls to dominate educational institutions and the press in its own as contrasted with the public interest. A pri-

vate monopoly in broadcasting might be still more dangerous, for it could be used in the most direct way possible, for propagandist purposes. It might well prove, in days to come, more harmful than would a monopoly, by a single group of owners, of the whole of the newspaper press.

Case for Public Ownership

If monopoly in radio is already well on the way to accomplishment in the United States, in spite of the large number of stations and the degree of independence still apparent, Canada's turn may not be long delayed. While, therefore, we do not feel warranted at this time in expressing the opinion that the rights of the public can only be safeguarded by the creation of a public monopoly of all broadcasting stations, there do appear to us to be serious grounds to fear the alternative of indefinitely continued private development. Unless the Commission should discover in the course of their inquiry that freedom of expression in the widest sense of that term can be adequately safeguarded under private ownership, not only under present but also under all possible future conditions, it would appear to us that the case for public ownership is conclusive. Frankly, we find it difficult to discover a solution in any alternative policy. The alternative of private monopoly under government control too often leads to monopoly control of government. How soon this change to government ownership should be brought about, whether at a very early date or over a term of years, is a matter upon which at this stage we are not in a position to judge. Canada, however, should endeavor to avoid any mistakes which have been committed by our great southern neighbor. Upon the situation in the United States the *New York Nation* recently commented as follows:

"What it costs the people of the United States to have a Government at Washington which is the servant of private business has been demonstrated recently by the fight before the Federal Radio Commission for short wave lengths in the air. If these wave

lengths belong to anyone they belong to the people of the United States, and the people should get every penny of profit from their exploitation. But the Federal Radio Commission has been dickering with several great newspapers and press syndicates for the surrender of these wave-lengths to private corporations. Involved in the controversy are twenty transcontinental and twenty transoceanic short wave-lengths which can be used for transmitting news instantly across the country or across the oceans. The day may come when they will be more valuable than telegraph lines. To dispose of them the Commission suggested that the newspaper syndicates which desired to use them form a utility corporation of their own which should distribute the right of use impartially to all newspapers applying. The Associated Press dissented because it does not join any profit making corporations, and finally various news syndicates agreed upon a plan for parcelling out the wave lengths among themselves if they were not required to form new corporations. We are glad to note that the Federal Radio Commission has thus far resisted this crude attempt to give directly to the great syndicates the natural resources which should remain public property. THE OBVIOUS SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM IS A PUBLIC CORPORATION WHICH SHOULD KEEP THE PRICELESS CHANNELS OF THE AIR FOREVER IN THE GOVERNMENT'S HANDS."

2. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Broadcasting by its very nature tends to a more advanced degree of monopolistic control than any other means of contact with the public. It is therefore of the most vital importance that those countries which retain their faith in the future of democratic government should also provide every possible safeguard against the curtailment of that freedom in the expression of opinion upon which genuine democracy must depend for its very existence. Public monopoly must be made consistent with freedom. We recognize, of course, to quote a Canadian newspaper, that "freedom of speech can only be assured to the individual to the extent that it does not interfere with the freedom of others." There are very definite limits—time limits—to the extent to which broadcasting can be used for the expression of any particular point of view, if other representative opinions are also to find expression. It is in ensuring fairness all round that a public monopoly will find its most difficult problem. Even under Government monopoly, freedom of expression may be gravely threatened, unless steps are taken ab initio, to guard against such danger. A partial check might be found in a devolution of responsibility. There might be an allocation of wave lengths between Federal and Provincial authorities. This seems to be desirable on several grounds. The radio is likely to be used in increasing measure

(Continued on page 34)

Discrimination Against the National Railways

Grossly Unfair Policy in the Granting of Railway Charters—
C.P.R. Should Be Held to Ironclad Guarantee re Construction Period and Prevented From Tying up Railway Development—The U.F.A.'s Fight in Parliament.



By

M. LUCHKOVICH,
U.F.A. Member for Vegreville

The recent discussion in the Railway Committee of the House of Commons with respect to the branch line charters has strongly emphasized the serious consequences that may result from the present railway situation in Canada. The situation in brief is as follows: While the National System may come to Parliament with requests for charters only when it intends to do the work proposed within three years, the Canadian Pacific regularly obtains five-year charters without giving any guarantee that it will build the lines authorized; and furthermore the private company if it does not start work within the allotted five-year period, may come back and secure a renewal of its charter for another term of the same length.

* * *

What does this mean? It simply means that the Canadian Pacific Railway has a tremendous advantage over the publicly owned Canadian National System since it can pre-empt territory and build only if development justifies it, or in other words, it can option territory without the expenditure of a single cent; and at the same price it can head off extensions that the Canadian National Railway is unable to go ahead with forthwith; it can, in a word, so tie up and hedge around the Canadian National Railway as to threaten and even damage its entire future.

How then can this discrimination be removed? It is the firm opinion of our group that Parliament should put both railways on an equal footing, for by reason of the huge public investment in the Canadian National Railway, it is the special duty of Parliament to protect the interests of the National System and not permit a privately owned railway to take away the cream of the business. The reasonable solution in our opinion is to put the two railways on an equal footing with respect to the way in which the applications for charters are sought from Parliament, having in view of course the prevention of any railway company from securing pre-emptive rights over large areas of territory or staking out claims to get in on territory with no other reason than to keep some rival out.

In the Railway Committee referred to above, Mr. Gardiner (Acadia) proposed to remove said discrimination by requiring that—

The powers of construction of any line of railway authorized by this Act shall cease wholly unless within one year after the passing of this Act the shareholders of the Company or the Company as the case may require shall

(a) By resolution duly passed approve the construction of such line of railway in whole or in part;

(b) File with the Board of Railway Commissioners for general information a copy of any such resolution; and where part only of the authorized mileage (which part shall be specifically described) is so approved, the powers of construction shall cease at the end of the year in respect of the remainder

of the mileage by this act authorized to be constructed.

It was also moved to amend the body of the Bill to make it incumbent upon the Company to begin construction within one year (instead of two years) and to complete construction within three years (instead of five years).

* * *

Commenting on this resolution the *Toronto Globe* had this to say:

"Although the action of the Committee has failed to bring an adjustment of the existing inequalities, the discussion has brought into the open a situation which was not generally understood. As to the Canadian Pacific no one would wish to place obstacles in the way of its continued progress, for it is a Canadian institution deserving the fullest encouragement. But the country is large enough for both systems to grow and prosper, and the Canadian Pacific should not receive any advantages from Parliament which are not given the National System. Granting that the C.P.R. shareholders must sanction expenditures for extensions, it would not be admitted by them that their executive staff was less alert than any other in sizing up a situation and in getting work in progress when it was considered advantageous. *If the Canadian National begin in one year and complete in three years, surely the Canadian Pacific can do the same.*"—(Our Italics.—Ed.)

* * *

There is also another angle to this question. It appears that when the C.P.R. was granted its main charter in 1881, it was given thereby power to build branches from their main line to any

part of Canada. It is not required to build any branch continuously from the main line, but is at liberty to begin construction from whichever end it chooses; it can build isolated chunks no matter how far separated, so long as the plan had been approved by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners.

"For example," said Mr. Ruel, vice-president of the C.N.R. legal department, "the C.P.R. by their interpretation might build a railway from Port Nelson in the Hudson Bay across the north western part of Canada to the mouth of the McKenzie river, and say it was really a branch from the main line, since the whole plan included a line from Port Nelson down to the main line someday." It would appear therefore that when we allowed the C.P.R. to build across Canada in 1881, we gave that company a charter with very wide powers, powers that were bound to bring both companies into open warfare sooner or later. It is essential therefore that Parliament should find some way of putting both railways on an equality with respect to charter rights.

* * *

A very pertinent paragraph from the *Winnipeg Free Press* will help to further explain the difficulty of the present railway situation:

"The West has already had examples of Canadian National Railways being blocked in what it regarded as its own territory when the Senate rejected its claims on the ground that the Canadian Pacific Railway had obtained a previous charter which it had not executed. The Canadian Pacific was merely reserving the territory for a period of years until it was ready to go in. If allowed to proceed on the five-year charter basis as against the fact that the C.N.R. before it will be granted a charter must obtain the approval of Parliament for the money to build the projected line, the private company can cut the ground from under the Government system. The private company can obtain charters for any part of the country where it might have an idea a mineral strike might be made, a power site developed, or a pulp mill constructed. The Canadian National is prevented from doing anything of the kind. It is obvious that Parliament must work out some system that will put the two systems on an equality with respect to charter rights."

The latter quotation is only one of a host of others in the large dailies of Canada advocating the plan proposed by the chairman of our U.F.A. group, requiring that within one year of receiving any charter, the C.P.R. shareholders or directors should arrange for the expenditure necessary to carry out the construction approved.

It is my opinion that the time for the "dog-in-the-manger policy" that has been practiced by the privately owned railways in Canada is gone. I see no reason whatsoever why any railway (if it is really serious about construction) cannot begin work upon any charter that it may be given within one year. *If it is not prepared to do that, then it should not be given*

(Continued on page 83)



M. LUCHKOVICH, M.P.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Field Service Notes

On a trip from Hardisty to Alliance during the second week of April, field service man Cameron picked up ten new Wheat Pool contracts.

A very interesting meeting was held on April the 8th at Picardville, when a good number of members were present. Owing to J. P. Watson's absence on account of illness, L. Normandeau gave the lecture in both English and French to the greatest satisfaction of all.

W. G. Mashford, of Trochu, seeded 13½ acres of wheat last November on heavy sweet clover summer fallow, two bushels to the acre. At April 12th he reports it is coming up fine. He has just seeded two acres alongside the winter wheat to Reward. Mr. Mashford extends an invitation to any interested Pool members to look over these two plots.

George J. Johnson, Chilco P.O., B.C., writes the Alberta Wheat Pool as follows: "I have just received the inclosed delivery checking coupon for last car of wheat and was quite pleased with the grade given also the price received, also with the remuneration for farm storage. I sincerely hope this act will solve the problem of grain dumping. Wishing the Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited every success."

The Redland Wheat Pool Local held its annual meeting in the office of the Pool Elevator at Redland, February 19th, electing the following officers: V. Dresser, president; H. C. Barr, secretary; Committee: O. C. Wells, J. E. Patterson and J. D. Inglis. William Pettinger, fieldman, was present and gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the operations of the Wheat Pool. It was decided at this meeting to hold an illustrated lecture in the Redland School on March 9th, which was in charge of Fieldman William Pettinger and Delegate C. A. Smith, and was largely attended. It is the intention of the Local to put on a drive in the near future and make the Local 100 per cent strong.

Community Hall, 10 miles east of Alliance in the Battle Bend district, was the scene of a splendid Pool meeting on the afternoon of April 12th. Some 65 farmers of the locality turned out to take part in the gathering. David Williamson, delegate for the sub-district, F-6, was present and gave a brief but comprehensive report on the business transacted at the annual meeting of last fall and the special meeting of delegates held during the winter, after which Fieldman Cameron discussed many questions of interest to Pool members and answered several well put questions designed to bring out further information and clear up points in doubt. Some of the questions discussed by the meeting were: the recent Pool payment average prices in and out of the Pool; spreads between grades; grading value of our low grade wheat; place of Pool on the Grain Exchange;

over-grading by opposition; the Pool and research; competition or co-operation in selling wheat; Broomhall's report with respect to Pool marketing, etc.

At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the visiting speakers.

RUST RESISTANT WHEAT

L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, stated at a meeting of the committee on rust research held in Winnipeg, that definite progress towards the development of a rust-resistant wheat of good milling quality was being made. For four years the Dominion laboratory had been crossing varieties in order to develop a wheat of Marquis base and of strong rust-resistant tendency. It usually takes from seven to ten years to develop a new variety of wheat.

Oldest Member of the Alberta Wheat Pool

81 YEARS OLD POOL MEMBER



R. A. MacKENZIE, of Tofield

The oldest member of the Alberta Wheat Pool is R. A. MacKenzie, of Tofield, Alta. Mr. MacKenzie is 81 years of age. He is not actively engaged in farming at the present time but has a patch of a few acres upon which he grows a little wheat. His sympathies are with the Wheat Pool and he signed a Second Series contract with the sole idea of helping the organization, as it is quite possible that he will never raise any more wheat himself. In sending in his contract he says that he signed it "believing it may have some influence towards advancing the interests of the Wheat Pool whose existence is benefitting the farmers of

this Province. I am proud to say I am a Pool man."

Mr. MacKenzie was born at Fort Frances, Ontario, on the 23rd of March, 1848. He attended school at Headingly, Man., in 1858, later going to St. John's College, Winnipeg, during the time the late Hon. John Norquay was a teacher there. In 1866 he started farming at Headingly. After the seeding was done he and a number of his neighbors used to do freighting from St. Paul, Minn., to Winnipeg. At the time of the Minnesota Massacre the freighting party was camped within 20 miles of where the massacre took place, between Fort Abercrombie, N.D., and Georgetown, Minn. They went around with the soldiers the day after the massacre gathering up the bodies. On one of these freighting trips Mr. MacKenzie brought back a supply of iron from St. Paul and ironed the first set of bobsleighs used in Manitoba. In 1872 he operated the first steam thresher used in Manitoba. This thresher was brought from Mansfield, Ohio.

In 1882 Mr. MacKenzie came to Alberta and had an outfit working on the C.P.R. main line grade during 1882 and 1883. He then located at Red Deer, where he operated a sawmill for a few years. In 1890 he started farming on the shore of Beaver Hills lake, a few miles north of Tofield, but sold out before the Wheat Pool was organized. Mr. MacKenzie held the position of Justice of the Peace in Manitoba and also in Alberta, resigning that office a few years ago on account of deafness. He is a 100 per cent Wheat Pool supporter, believing, as he says, that one-quarter of the farmers of today would be out of business only for the Wheat Pool.

New Wheat Pool Locals

The following Wheat Pool Locals have recently been organized:

Willowlea—G. A. Gardiner, Streams-town, secretary; M. Person, Willowlea, chairman.

Lousana—Joseph Smith, Lousana, secretary; S. R. Kerr, Lousana, chairman.

Daysland Wheat Pool Local has been reorganized. R. Wirth, of Daysland, is now secretary, and Ed Olsen, of Woodglan, is chairman.

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Monola, with Robert C. Tees, Manola, as Secretary, and E. Ethridge, of Freedom, as chairman.

The Wheat Pool Local of Myroslawna has recently been organized with W. D. Tym, of Innisfree, as secretary; and Walter Lukasiewicz, of Stubno, as chairman.

New Wheat Pool Locals have been organized at Waugh, with B. T. Marchak, of Waugh as secretary; P. Zadunayski, of Waugh as chairman; and at Amisk, with B. Stocks of Amisk as secretary and S. Seright of Amisk as chairman.

J. Watts is now secretary of Westlock Wheat Pool Local, replacing George A.

Crane; C. W. Long, new secretary of Ridgewood Local, replacing Mr. Finlay; and Andrew Fill is replacing M. A. Winiarski as chairman of Mundare Wheat Pool Local.

New Wheat Pool Locals have been organized at Woodhouse and at Moyerton, with the following officers, respectively: C. A. Paulsen, of Claresholm, secretary, and P. T. Petersen, Claresholm, chairman; A. C. Lean, McDonaldville, secretary, and J. D. N. Gaunt, Moyerton, chairman.

News & Views

Redland Local has a new chairman in the person of V. Dresser who is replacing C. F. G. Kirley.

Clyde Wheat Pool Local has a new chairman—S. MacLachlan, who is replacing I. T. Taylor.

G. C. Bergman, of Erskine, is replacing D. C. Anderson, as secretary of the Erskine Local, and G. A. Bishop is the new chairman, replacing F. I. Clark.

Arneson Wheat Pool Local reports R. H. Francis, of Alsask, Sask., acting as chairman in place of L. G. Chapman.

Phillips Wheat Pool Local reports the following new officers: Secretary, F. Crooks, Phillips; chairman, P. E. Draper, Phillips.

The operator of Pool elevator of Royal Park, Arnold Schmidt, handled to date approximately 140,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. Good for you, Arnold, you're doing fine!

A second payment has been declared by the Ontario Grain Pool on wheat, oats and barley. The amount is ten cents a bushel on each of these grains, all grades.

L. Bullock, who farms near Barnwell, sowed some forty acres to Marquis during the fine weather in March. In the middle of April this wheat is above ground. With continued good weather it should soon make a good showing.

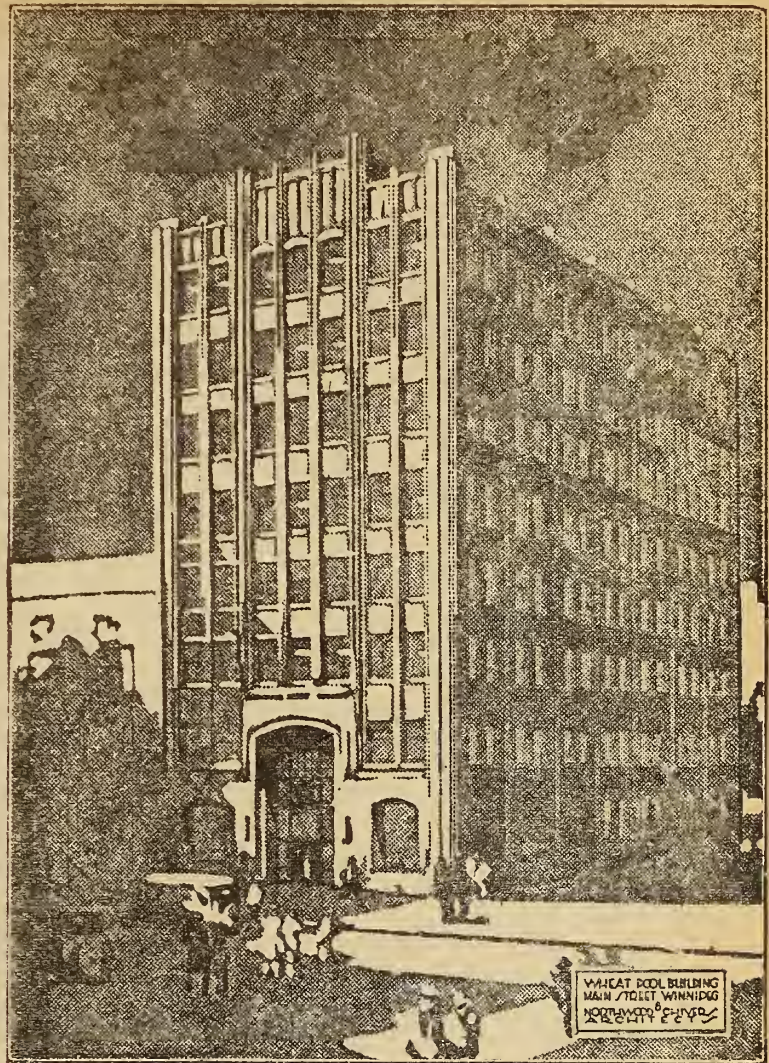
T. B. Dunham, of Lethbridge, a Wheat Pool delegate, passed away in California and was buried April 10th. The late Mr. Dunham was a prominent citizen of Southern Lethbridge and his death will be generally regretted.

P. F. Bethell, employed as second man at the Youngstown Pool elevator, was the victim of an accident recently which resulted in him losing his right hand. Mr. Bethell slipped and fell into the pit of the elevator and got his hand crushed in the gear.

ALBERTA MACARONI FOR CHINA

The Catelli Macaroni Co. of Lethbridge has received an order from an Italian dealer in Shanghai, China, for the shipment of a carload of this Alberta product. This consignment will be the first of its kind to go from this Province to the Orient.

New Wheat Pool Building



The new Wheat Pool Building, situated on Main Street, Winnipeg, in the heart of the financial and grain district, is one of the finest office structures in Western Canada. The building, full basement and eight stories, has a frontage of fifty-six feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty feet; is fire-proof from top to bottom, and incorporates the latest features in architecture and construction. The frame is entirely of reinforced concrete, built on a pile foundation. Side walls are of chrome brick and concrete, while the front wall is of white Tyndale limestone from Manitoba quarries. The patented Turner flat-slab reinforcement system is adopted throughout, eliminating cross-beams and substituting mushroom-top pillars.

The ground floor, seventeen feet in height, is a master-piece of artistic construction. The main entrance, done in a Gothic style, leads into a vaulted lobby which separates the office portion of the floor from the elevator vestibule. The remaining floors are each eleven and a half feet in height, and are finished less elaborately.

One hundred and sixty-four large windows on three sides of the building insure constant and adequate light on all floors. Steam heat is provided by the Winnipeg Hydro central heating plant.

The third floor contains two outstanding features in a new grain research laboratory

and the most modern private automatic telephone exchange in Winnipeg. On the seventh floor is a specially constructed, sound-proof room where mimeographing machines work without disturbing other sections of the office. Three miles of cork linoleum have been laid throughout the building.

To House All Pool Staffs

This entire building will be occupied by the staffs of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools and the Central Selling Agency; and will bring under a central roof activities which have been widely scattered throughout the downtown business section, among the following organizations:

Alberta Wheat Pool
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited
Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited
Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited
Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited
Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Limited.

The ground floor will house the sales force of the Central Selling Agency, or Canadian Wheat Pool. The balance of the Canadian Pool staff will be quartered on the second floor and part of the third. A new grain research laboratory has been

installed, with complete modern equipment for testing, milling and baking. The Pool will maintain its own cereal chemist who will conduct tests upon wheat to determine protein content, moisture content, milling and baking qualities, varietal values, etc. This information will be of great importance to the organization in helping to determine its selling policy with reference to various grades and varieties of grain. It will also enable the Pool to provide a direct service to members who wish to know the characteristics and quality of grain which they are producing. This Wheat Pool laboratory will also work in conjunction with the National Research Council in its extensive research work in connection with the improvement of Canadian cereal crops.

Not Owned by Pools

The building is not owned by the Wheat Pools, but has been constructed for them by a group of Eastern financiers. A long-term lease on satisfactory terms ensures adequate facilities to the Pools for many years. The fact that these financial men of Eastern Canada undertook to erect such a building for the Canadian Wheat Pools is a striking commentary on the reputation of the great farmers' co-operative marketing company. The negotiations in connection with the building as proposed were carried out in the spring of 1928. At that time the Pools were operating on the final year of their first contract with the members, and all of these contracts were dated to expire on July 31st, 1928. There was no definite assurance that the Pools could operate with any degree of success for the approaching five year period. There was nothing upon which to base judgment except the record of the past five years and a faith in the future. But there was no lacking of faith in the common sense of the Western farmer or in the Wheat Pools he had created and developed. And at this critical period in the career of the Pools, these eastern business men expressed their willingness to invest nearly a million dollars because they believed in the successful future of the Pools. No greater tribute has ever been paid to the efforts of organized farmers.

Won't Enter Combine for Wheat Control

Western Pools Not to Go Into Alliance With U.S. Interests

Canadian Wheat Pools announce that they will enter into no alliance with United States producers to control world prices, says the *Toronto Star*. Officials of Western Pools point out that at the World Wheat Pool Conference last summer at Regina, all pledged themselves not to enter into any combination to control prices. This was at the urgent representation of British and European buying houses. On that understanding the Europeans agreed not to consider retaliatory or self-protective measures of mass production at home or in their colonies.

Winnipeg Pool officials doubt very much the capacity of such a Canada-United States combination to control prices when they control only 60 per cent of production. They point out that the history of the rubber trade will be repeated, in which non-participating countries reaped the cream of high prices and enhanced production.

The proposal was advanced by J. W.

Brinton, of Lincoln, Nebraska, before the United States Senate agricultural committee at Washington. Mr. Brinton's proposal was to "stabilize the price," which means to enhance the price in the view of Canadian Pool officials, and is therefore a direct violation of the Pool agreement not to attempt such a course.

Western Canada Wheat Pools plan merely to do three things: Create orderly marketing machinery to prevent deluging the market with grain during the rush delivery months; to bolster the market when the bears have control without an economic basis; and to prevent sudden panicky downward movements during bull crop reports in the growing season.

POOLS STABILIZE PRICES

Manipulation of prices in wheat pits was one of the reasons for the organization of Wheat Pools to protect the interests of the grain producers.

This view coincides with a recent statement in the *Nebraska Farmer*, which believes the solution lies in the Wheat Pools. "When producers pool their interests and agree to accept the average price for the year, they will set at naught the influence of abnormally bearish or bullish reports and other artificial conditions," it declares. "The wheat will move to market in orderly fashion and the grower will be free from worry about when it is best to market his crop. Under this plan the actual law of supply and

demand will rule, and no farmer honestly objects to the operation of that law."—*Canadian Milling and Grain Journal*.

Rumor Flatly Denied

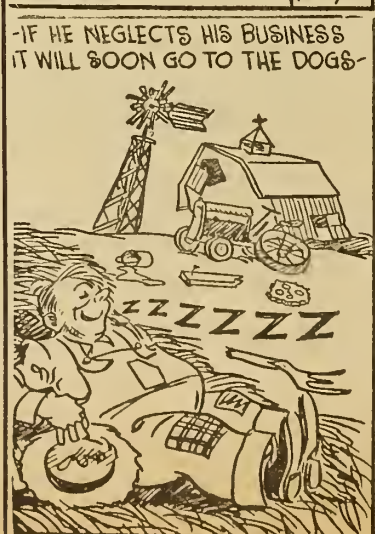
Report that McPhail and McIvor Resigned Circulated

A rumor that A. J. McPhail, President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, and George McIvor, General Sales Manager, had resigned over the "cash premiums question" was telegraphed all over the world, Saturday, April 20th. Newspaper reports stated that the Canadian Wheat Pool was apparently disintegrated. A. J. McPhail was shown the dispatch, but at first thought it was a joke. He denied it emphatically; nevertheless the rumor was printed by hundreds of daily newspapers.

Complete Denial

The following complete denial was issued from the Pool headquarters on Monday, April 22nd:

"There is not even an excuse for the rumors manufactured apparently in Winnipeg by interests hostile to the Pool and circulated through various grain exchanges, that President A. J. McPhail and myself had resigned," stated George McIvor, General Sales Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool. "Conditions in the three Provincial Pools, which united compose the Canadian Wheat Pool, have



never been more harmonious than they are at present. We were inclined to laugh at the absurd report and ignore it entirely until word began to come back to us from different countries that the rumor had been cabled to Great Britain, Australia and the Continent. It is not too strong to say that it is a lie made out of whole cloth with some very fancy trimmings in some versions that have been reported to us."

BUCHANAN SPEAKING

The United Co-operative Baking Society held its quarterly meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, towards the end of March. Increased sales were reported. The capital had continued to grow, the total sum invested at the end of January, including interest and dividends, being £1,105,089, or five and a half million dollars. A very prosperous and successful co-operative effort.

The chairman, Alexander Buchanan, setting forth these facts with justifiable pride, at length expressed himself as follows:

"It is a very difficult matter," he said, "to say at the moment what is going to happen regarding the price of wheat and flour; but, according to the reports from all the wheat districts, I think flour ought to be cheaper. What is the position? For the current cereal year the world's stocks are abundant. Statistics show that the total available surplus is 155 million quarters. Canada's surplus is 60 million quarters. The estimated requirements of the importing countries is 110 million quarters, leaving a very comfortable margin of 45 million quarters of wheat. In the face of such a surplus—a surplus exceeding all previous records—is it not natural that one should look for lower prices of wheat? But the price of wheat has not only been held stable, but during recent weeks has advanced. In that position, I believe; the Canadian Pool is the dominant factor. Five years ago I expressed myself as having 'ma doots' about it. In the interval much has been said by public men, and some prominent co-operators among them, that the Pool would for ever kill speculation of the people's food; but is it not possible that, while the speculation has been taken out of private and individual hands, it has been taken over by a stronger band of speculators?"

"Let me repeat what I said last September: 'Reading the reports of the Wheat Pool Congress held in Regina earlier in the year, the speeches of the representatives are very interesting. They commit the Pool to definite action in acknowledgment of their responsibility to the consumer. I gladly welcome that spirit and will wait realisation.' I am still waiting."

PHOTOGRAPH IMMENSE AREA

Civil flying operations are rapidly increasing in Canada, year by year, and one of the fields in which the most marked advance has been made is that of aerial surveying. The preliminary report for 1928 of the photographic work for survey purposes done by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force, shows in round numbers a total of 53,000 square miles of territory covered.

JUST THAT

Little Boy—Dad, what is kleptomania?
Father—Society's stainless steel.

Farm Products Selling Program

By CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, U.S. Department of Agriculture

In any program of selling farm products a co-operative marketing association is first confronted with the important problem of developing a sound and effective price and sales policy. It is only through the development and successful carrying out of such a policy that the members are able to obtain the full benefits from their organization.

The boards of directors are responsible for the formulation of a sound price and sales policy for the association. In discharging a responsibility they need to know the factors which determine the price for their commodity, the reaction of price to changes in supply, what the effective demand is, and how it is reflected in the price, the probable seasonal and other changes in prices under varying economic conditions. In all these matters the manager and other members of the executive staff can be of considerable help and their advice should be sought. They should make available to the board full information about supply, probable market demand, and price behavior. This is vital to the board in shaping its selling program.

Two Theories

In popular discussion there are two theories as to what constitutes the best price and sales policy for a large-scale farmers' co-operative marketing association which undertakes to perform the marketing functions of carrying the product and feeding it into the consuming channels. One of these assumes that it is the aim of a co-operative association to effect such control of a product as to enable it to dictate an arbitrary price without reference to supply and demand conditions. The other theory assumes that an organization handling farm products can not maintain prices which are out of line with economic conditions, and that in the long run its members will receive the largest benefit through the development of a price and sales policy which attempts to adjust supply and demand.

It is possible to fix a price, but it is not possible to make the customers pay that price. There is practically no agricultural commodity which is so essential to human existence that substitution can not be made for it, at least in part, and this possibility of substitution destroys any effective arbitrary control of price over a period of time. Usually a brief analysis of the price history of various commodities and its relation to some of the most evident demand and supply factors will illustrate the difficulty that a co-operative association would encounter in attempting to fix prices arbitrarily.

The aim of the selling program of a co-operative should be a service to customers of the product handled. Broadly speaking, it must sell according to market demand; such a program usually brings the most satisfactory results in the long run.

A thorough study of price and demand history of the commodity and a knowledge of present and potential supply are essential before the correct selling program can be determined. What might constitute a satisfactory selling program for one commodity might not bring the desired results with other commodities. Because of ever-changing economic conditions, it is unlikely that the sale of the crop in equal periodical instalments would

constitute the type of sales program which an organization would want to adhere to strictly at all times. Demand is not equally active at all times, and to force the sale of a commodity in order to satisfy the "equal instalment" program would probably result in making unsatisfactory price concessions.

Seasonal Trends

A large-scale co-operative marketing association handling wheat or cotton for instance, should give some attention to the seasonal trends in the price of its commodity. Helpful information on the seasonal price changes can usually be obtained through a careful examination of the seasonal movements for individual years over a long period. It is not possible for an association to take advantage of seasonal changes unless some reliable means for forecasting these changes can be found. Further research, both by large associations and by State and Federal agencies, is needed on the whole question of price behavior of farm commodities.

But in addition to the seasonal price movement there are usually short-time up-and-down swings in the market. These continue for varying lengths of time. The strongest demand for a commodity usually comes during periods of rising prices. On the other hand, manufacturers and dealers generally do not want to buy when the price is falling, believing that it will go lower. It would seem that a program of selling could be evolved by some of the large associations which would take advantage of short-time swings in the price movement by selling the commodity in response to demand, which is usually strong during periods of rising prices, and by not forcing sales during the periods of price recession. Such a selling program would probably tend to result in a somewhat better-than-average price.

An effective selling program must go further than taking advantage of up-swings in the market. It evolves the adoption of satisfactory grades, perhaps standardized grades, and these must always be lived up to if the association is to maintain the confidence of its customers. The association must know the needs of its customers in order that it may provide for satisfactory terms and methods of sale. The aim of selling must be effective service to customers.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada is first in nickel, first in asbestos, second in cobalt, third in gold, third in silver, fourth in lead and copper, and sixth in zinc among the world producers. From a comparatively obscure position in 1900 with a production of less than \$65,000,000, Canada is steadily advancing to the front rank of the mineral-producing countries of the world with a total production in 1928 valued at \$271,000,000.

CANADA'S ROADS EXPENDITURE

In 1927 Federal, Provincial and Municipal expenditures on the improvement and maintenance of Canadian roads amounted to \$45,750,000.



The World Wheat Situation



An Address by George McIvor, General Sales Manager, Canadian Wheat Pool

An interesting review of the wheat situation in the world today was given by George McIvor, General Sales Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, in the course of a radio address delivered in Regina on April 18th.

According to the latest figures compiled by our office, Mr. McIvor said, the world, excluding Russia and China, produced in 1928 the enormous total of three billion eight hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat. The magnitude of these figures can only be appreciated by comparison with previous years. The world produced 200 million bushels more wheat in 1928 than in 1927, yet the production in 1927 was the highest on record. The 1928 production exceeded the big crop of 1923, by nearly 300 million bushels, surpassed the average production in the years 1923 to 1927 by close to four hundred million bushels, and towered over the average production in the years 1909 to 1913 to the tune of over eight hundred million bushels. As you are well aware the geographical distribution of the crop as well as its size plays an important part in determining the price we receive for our wheat. When the European crop is short it is not at all difficult to sell a lot of wheat at an attractive price, but when Europe produces herself, as she did this year, a very large crop of wheat, buyers adopt a very independent attitude and if they think prices too high they calmly wait for them to come down before making purchases. European buyers have been complaining all year at the prices we have been asking for our wheat and continually keep reminding us of the very large supplies available. One can disagree with the European point of view regarding what our wheat is worth yet at the same time understand their attitude when we remember that Europe, excluding Russia, produced this year nine per cent or 115 million bushels more wheat than last year, 12 per cent more rye, 15 per cent more barley, 11 per cent more oats and a larger crop of potatoes.

Wheat Consumption Increasing

I do not wish to overemphasize the large production of grains in 1928, as the other side of the picture, namely, the very heavy consumption of wheat this year, is very important, but I do wish to make it perfectly clear that the supply of bread grains relative to the demand for same is considerably larger than last year and, of course, it naturally follows that the supply will be disposed of at lower prices than those prevailing a year ago.

While there is no denying the fact that the production of wheat in 1928 was of record proportions, it is gratifying to note that world consumption to date this year has been on an unprecedented scale. We confidently expect that international trade in wheat and flour, or the world's important requirements, this year will be in the neighborhood of 920 million bushels, which is from 70 to 250 million bushels greater than in any of the past six years. The principal wheat exporting countries shipped during the first eight months of the crop year approximately 640 million bushels, which leaves on the basis of our estimate of probable total world imports, 280 million bushels to be shipped during the last four months, April to July.

One of the brightest features of the world wheat situation this year has been

the very heavy imports by non-European countries. These countries purchased approximately 160 million bushels of wheat during the period August to March of this year, which is greatly in excess of their imports during any full year in the past with the exception of 1923-24 when they took during the 12 month period 173 million bushels.

I regret that time will not permit me to speak of the many indications of heavy wheat consumption in most countries this year or of the reasons therefor. I'll have to be content to merely enumerate the outstanding points of interest. Despite the much larger production of all cereals except corn in Europe this year as compared to last, wheat and flour shipments to Europe up to the end of March were approximately 480 million bushels compared to 445 million during the same period last year. The relatively heavy exports to Europe are in part attributable to the fact that Europe's corn crop is 19 per cent smaller than last year. Spain and Portugal and countries in Asia Minor have made very heavy imports compared to their imports in previous years. Per capita consumption of wheat in most countries, particularly in Continental Europe and the Orient, is definitely on the upward trend. There is a definite tendency both in Continental Europe and the Orient to shift from the consumption of other bread-stuffs to wheat. The relatively low prices of wheat this year have stimulated wheat consumption both as human and animal food the world over and the disappearance of wheat in both exporting and importing countries has been much above normal. Finally, the growth in world demand for wheat is evident from the fact that the world's supply of wheat this year is nearly 300 million bushels greater than the supply in 1923-24 yet, even after making due allowance for the increased purchasing power of Europe, we are disposing of this year's crop at prices substantially higher than those prevailing in 1923-24.

Competing Countries

Having given you a picture, painted it is true on a small canvas, of the world's wheat situation, I shall now deal briefly with the major points of interest regarding the marketing of the crops of the principal countries with which we have competed in supplying the needs of wheat importers.

Australia and India

Australia I can deal with in short order because, although her crop was about 40 million bushels larger than in 1927, her exports during the period August to March inclusive have been 85 million bushels compared to 45 million bushels during the same period last year. India, which normally produces enough wheat to meet her own requirements and export a little as well, fortunately for us, although it was hard on India, had a very poor crop in 1928 and has already imported more than 22 million bushels and other non-European countries have taken over 25 million bushels of Australian wheat.

Russia

The official estimate of the Russian 1928 wheat crop is 860 million bushels—the largest crop since the War, 40 million bushels above the large crop of 1926 and 110 million above the crop of 1927. The Russian rye crop is officially estimated at

783 million bushels, the smallest in four years and 150 million below the excellent crop of 1927. Russia has made no export shipment of wheat this year and in view of the small rye crop, the inaccessibility, due to lack of adequate transportation facilities, of the large spring wheat crop, the short winter wheat crop, the famine conditions in the Ukraine (normally an exporting region) and the rapid growth in home consumption of wheat, it is highly improbable that Russia will export any wheat this year. In fact there is a possibility that importations may be necessary due to the increasing difficulties of collecting grain in the northerly surplus regions and transporting it west and south to consuming centres. The official grain collecting system has failed to obtain supplies anything like equal to what their program calls for. Moreover, the Russian peasants, particularly the more wealthy ones, are refusing to let go of their grain stocks, as they cannot obtain in exchange a supply of machinery and other requisites anything like equal to their requirements. You will be interested to hear that the greatest amount of wheat Russia, the country which formerly held the premium position as a wheat exporter, contributed to importers in any one year since the War was 49 million bushels. Owing to a variety of reasons which I have not the time to discuss it is extremely improbable that Russia will for many years to come be a serious competitor of Western Canada in supplying the world with bread.

United States

Although the United States produced last year 903 million bushels of wheat or some 25 million bushels more than in 1927, her net exports to date this year have been only 109 million bushels compared to 168 million during the same period last year. Normally, the exports of wheat from the United States are relatively light during the last few months of her crop year, July to June, and, for the sake of the Western Canadian farmer, that this will prove to be a normal year is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. The light exports from the United States this year may in part be attributed to the repeated advice of the Federal Department of agriculture to farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices. As a direct result of the light exports present stocks of wheat are of record size for this time of the year. The disposition of the United States surplus will depend upon the new crop prospects and the outcome of the special session of Congress which is now considering ways and means of providing relief to the farm industry. Needless to say, the manner in which the United States disposes of her present large stocks of wheat will have an important bearing on the price which we will obtain for the remainder of last year's crop.

Grain Screenings

I would like to digress for a moment here and point out that the United States Congress in session just now will probably place a higher tariff on grain screenings imported from Canada. As you are doubtless aware, the United States is our principal market for screenings and if the tariff be greatly increased our problem will be to get rid of screenings rather than to sell them. For this reason I sincerely

hope that you will take extra special pains this spring to keep the weed seeds out of the seed drill. Clean seed will go a long distance in cutting down the annual loss to Western Canadian farmers.

Argentina

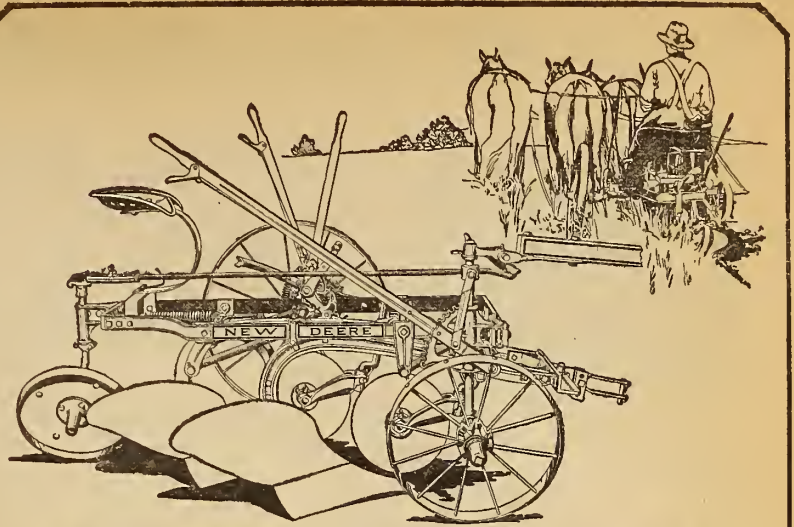
By far the most vexing situation which has confronted us this year has been the manner in which the Argentine exporters have been flooding the market with wheat. As I pointed out in my evidence before the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Enquiry Commission during their hearings held recently in Winnipeg, the Argentine has provided this year an excellent example of dumping and the stark tragedies which face wheat growers who are at the mercy of such an antiquated and wasteful system of marketing. The Argentine situation stands out in vivid contrast to the orderly and economical manner in which your crop of Pool wheat has been marketed. While we have rigidly adhered to the policy laid down by your Directors of merchandising Pool wheat as the demand for it arises and thus avoiding depressing values by offering more than consumer will take at fair prices, the Argentine has continued to ship wheat in volume out of all proportion to the requirements of the market, with the inevitable consequence that wheat growers of that country have to accept prices very much lower than the prices we obtained for our wheat. The Argentine crop is of excellent quality this year. In a normal year their standard export type, Rosafe, is generally conceded to be equal in quality to our No. 3 Northern, yet they have been consistently selling it in the markets of Europe below what we have been getting for our No. 4 and have sold a good deal at prices below what we have received for No. 5.

While speaking of the Argentine I would like to inform you of the invaluable services rendered to the Pool by our permanent representative in Buenos Aires, W. J. Jackman. The information which Mr. Jackman has furnished, including his estimates of production and exportable surpluses and his frequent cables giving full accounts of the movement of the crop, etc., has been a tremendous aid to us in making an intelligent distribution of our sales of Pool wheat.

Present Outlook for 1929 Crop

Now, just a word about the present outlook for the 1929 crop, and I'm through. The 1929 winter wheat area in 13 countries has been officially reported at 117 million acres against 121 point 6 last year and 117 million acres in 1927. These 13 countries represent approximately 50 per cent of the estimated world total winter and spring wheat areas in countries other than Russia and China. It is, of course, much too early to speak of the probable production of winter wheat this year, but present conditions indicate at least a good average crop. Despite the very severe winter in Europe, the winter crops seem to have come through in good shape as there are no authentic reports of extensive damage. The United States winter wheat crop likewise stood the severe winter well, the official estimate of its condition on April 1st being 82.7 per cent of normal compared to 68.8 per cent at the same time last year and 80.9 per cent the ten year average. Although the acreage sown to winter wheat in the United States last autumn was 43 point 2 million acres compared to 47 point 3 million acres sown in the autumn of 1928, the acreage to be harvested this year will be considerably larger than last year, as the abandonment promises to be considerably less than the ten year average of 12 per cent, whereas

(Continued on page 26)



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Improvements which have made it stronger than ever are adding to the reputation of the New Deere Gang Plow—a reputation that has been firmly established in over thirty years of satisfactory service to the farmers of all sections where high-lift gang plows are used.

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The beams have tractor-plow strength.

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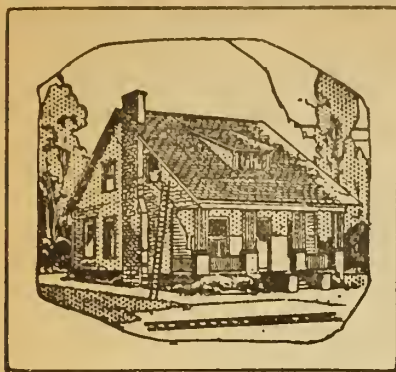
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Alberta Institute of Co-operation Has Enlarged Program

Gatherings at Three Provincial Points
Will Be Addressed by Co-operative
Leaders in June

Following the success of last year's event, held in Edmonton, the first of its kind in the Dominion, the committee in charge of arrangements has completed plans for holding the Alberta Institute of Co-operation at three points in the Province in 1929. In view of their importance as centres of well settled farming districts, Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion have been selected for this year's gatherings, which will be held at each point during the week of June 24th to 29th.

Those who availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the 1928 Institute will recall the very high standard of the contributions made to the program by visiting speakers, and the committee reports that those who will address the forthcoming Institutes are equally outstanding in co-operative circles in various parts of the continent.

Co-operative Leaders to Speak

Among those who will be heard at the Alberta meetings in June are: John Brandt, president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, the largest co-operative creamery organization in the world; Prof. Theodore Macklin, Professor of Marketing, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Clyde L. King, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. J. T. Horner, Secretary of the Dairy Products Research Bureau, Detroit, Mich.; Prof. E. G. Nourse, Chief of the Agricultural Division of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D.C.; C. B. Denman, President, National Livestock Producers' Association, Chicago, Ill.; and a number of other co-operative leaders in the United States and Canada.

Funds placed at the disposal of the committee by the board of trustees of the Alberta Wheat Board Surplus Moneys have made possible this increased program of co-operative education during the coming season, as the result of which it is hoped a keener interest will be taken by Alberta farmers in the solution of their co-operative marketing problems. Special arrangements are also being made for the junior sections of the Institutes in view of the interest taken by the young people in attendance at last year's gatherings.

OLD DOBBIN STILL POPULAR

Notwithstanding the constant increase in the general use of the motor car and power farm machinery among farmers in Canada, Old Dobbin, as the farm horse is affectionately called, is evidently not losing much of his popularity. Statistics compiled by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics show that in 1928 there were 3,376,394 farm horses in the Dominion valued at \$255,469,000. Compared with 1925 the figures show a decrease of only 177,647 in the number, but an increase of \$9,705,000 in value.

Total cattle in Canada at the end of 1928 numbered 8,793,272 valued at \$503,809,000. Milch cows included in the total numbered 3,792,522 with a value of \$272,109,000.

The value of all kinds of live stock on Canadian farms at the end of last year is placed at \$861,403,000, an increase of about \$62,000,000 over the 1927 value.

JUNE 24th to 29th, 1929

APPLICATION FORM

To the Registrar:

Alberta Institute of Co-operation

LETHBRIDGE, OLDS, VERMILION

I hereby make application for attendance at the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation to be held during the last week in June.

I am especially interested in the following branch or branches of co-operation:

Wheat.....Livestock.....Dairy.....
Poultry.....Consumers' Co-operative.....

I wish to have accommodation reserved for the following dates:

I am enclosing herewith registration fee of \$1.00.

NAME.....P.O. ADDRESS.....
Nearest Railway Station.....Age, (if under 22).....

Send your application form to the registrar at the place you desire to attend.

M. L. FRENG, F. S. GRISDALE, Principal, W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal,
District Agriculturist, School of Agriculture, School of Agriculture,
Lethbridge, Alta. Olds, Alta. Vermilion

ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

LETHBRIDGE - OLDS - VERMILION

JUNE 24-29, 1929

Last year the Institute of Co-operation held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, proved to be a wonderful contribution to the advancement of co-operative education. In order that all parts of the Province may be served the Institute will be held this year at Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion, during the week of June 24th to 29th. On the program will be such outstanding authorities on various phases of co-operative activity as the following:

PROF. THEODORE MACKLIN, Professor of Marketing, University of Wisconsin.

DR. CLYDE L. KING, Wharton School of Finance & Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

PROF. J. T. HORNER, Secretary of Dairy Products Research Bureau, Detroit, Mich.

JOHN BRANDT, President of Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minn.

PROF. E. G. NOURSE, Chief of Agricultural Division of Institute of Economics, Washington, D.C.

C. B. DENMAN, President of the National Live Stock Producers' Assoc., Chicago, and many others.

Further information on the Institute will be given in subsequent issues of this paper.

Accommodation for some 200 is being arranged for at each point at a nominal cost. In order that reservations may be made, send your application as early as possible to the registrar of the Institute which you plan to attend.

Applications should be sent to

M. L. FRENG, District Agriculturist, Lethbridge, Registrar for Lethbridge.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Registrar for Vermilion.

F. S. GRISDALE, Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds, Registrar for Olds.

(Fill in application form on opposite page)

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The Value of Hobbies

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Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:—

Years ago it may not have been quite so essential to have a hobby. I mean essential for the average citizen, not for the possessor of wealth who made or makes a hobby of collecting works of art and treasures from the various corners of the earth.

When much of the world's work was handicraft of some kind, possibly the joy of production was enough in itself. Today, when so much is produced mechanically and so many occupations do not involve any creative work, a hobby does much to add zest to life.

To Keep at Our Best

From all sides today we are advised that to keep mentally and physically at our best, we must cultivate a hobby of some kind. Many of the mental cases of today and many of the physical ailments being treated, might have been avoided if there had been a happier interest in life in the form of some hobby, however trivial it might seem to the outsider.

The need of it for a person suffering from a physical handicap such as deafness is stressed by St. Elmo Calkin in his book "Louder Please." This, by the way, is a most interesting book for anyone afflicted with deafness and contains as well a chapter for those who have to live with a deaf person which gives sound advice that may make life much easier for all concerned.

St. Elmo Calkins is the creator of "Sunny Jim" of "Force" fame, and was one of the earlier advertisers of note in the States, heading a big advertising agency. He is very deaf and has written this book which is largely an autobiography and which has some excellent philosophy for the deaf, or as he would say, the "deafened" to distinguish them from those totally deaf. His hobby took the form of making copies of vessels and he found it most enthralling. Beside the joy of the actual whittling and making the copy, it involved many side issues. He read old histories, old sea tales, old books with descriptions of different types of sea-going craft in the days of galleys and sails. He studied until he became a veritable authority, he felt, on the subject of sailing vessels. He studied about the different kinds of wood to be used and in fact found his hobby such a source of delight that he strongly urges every deaf person to adopt one.

Ottawa Boys' Hobby Show

The other day I went to the Ottawa Boys' Hobby Show and most interesting it was in the variety of exhibits.

There was handicraft work in the form of reed and carpentry work, showing baskets and trays, small end-tables, most inviting bird houses of interesting architecture, book troughs and dinner wagons all of very creditable work.

There were even displays of cooking which looked most appetizing, cookies and cakes and candy. More to be wondered at, possibly, was a corner devoted

to sewing and fancy-work of which no girl need be ashamed. What a blessing for future wives, I thought when I saw an exhibit of neatly sewn buttons, because there are some adult males who seem to consider sewing a button on, either an impossibility or something beneath their dignity.

The boys too had undertaken some ship models and some very fine ones were on display. Of course the trend of the times was shown in the number of air craft models surrounded by a crowd of interested young spectators.

There was a wonderful corner of "Collections." Collections of stamps (and very few families have escaped at least a passing craze of that kind); collections of badges, collections of bottle tops, collections of colored advertisements or labels, and a very gay and colorful scrap book; collections of butterflies, or war trophies, of samples of wood which must have involved much studying (most useful knowledge of wood-craft as well as careful cutting of the sample); collections of prize ribbons, and two collectors had samples of everything available. They had tiny packets of teas and coffees, tubes of tooth paste, wee cakes of soap, face creams, perfumes, breakfast foods, a well-known brand of pancake flour and cooking samples galore.

In the Art Room

Then in the art room there were some very good examples of photography, of Christmas cards, of signs and posters and pictures generally. One piece that deceived me was what looked like a very well carved ivory elephant mounted on a black base such as one sees in souvenir shops or among art curios from the East. On looking further I read, "Carved from soap."

Then of course there were the living hobbies: the dogs, possibly dearer than anything else to boyish hearts; the gold fish, the cats, the pigeons, the rabbits and the pet mice.

In the swimming pool the boys who made that their hobby were giving wonderful exhibitions of swimming in races, staying under the water, diving and jumping and in the gymnasium other boys were showing to advantage that their hobby was developing them physically.

Such a future there is for the development of these boyish hobbies! The development of some must surely result in the boy's life work, which will be not a "job" but a "vocation" to quote Dorsey, while others will add interest and pleasure and increased knowledge and usefulness all through life.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELIA SPENCER.

"Human happiness, the pursuit of knowledge, the expression of emotion in art, should be the objects of civilization and the aim of the politician."—Mrs. Dora Russell in "The Right to be Happy."

"Any pamphleteer can show the way to better things; but where there is no will there is no way."—Bernard Shaw.

MATERNAL WELFARE BULLETIN

A leaflet entitled "Suggestions for Study and Work for Maternal Welfare in the Community" and a Maternal Care Questionnaire are being forwarded to all U.F.W.A. Locals with the May bulletin. These are supplied by, and are being distributed at the request of, the National Council of Women. They were compiled in collaboration with members of the Medical Association, Labor Party and other organizations. The secretary of the National Council requests that replies to the questionnaire be forwarded by June 30th.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

TALK ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations was the subject of an informative talk given by Rev. Mr. Stratton at a recent meeting of Milk River U.F.W.A. Local (Milk River) held at the home of Mrs. A. Loft. This Local cleared about \$30 from serving supper at the Easter Monday dance.

SUCCESSFUL SEWING CLASS

"Our Sewing class, held in March under the capable hands of Mrs. Davidson from the Women's Home Bureau, Edmonton, was a decided success," writes Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary of Stettler U.F.W.A. Local. At least ten members will be added as a result of the membership drive conducted by this Local.

MEET TWICE A MONTH

Naco U.F.W.A. Local has been meeting twice a month, on Saturday afternoons, with a joint meeting with the men's Local following. At these joint meetings reports were given on the work of the Provincial and Federal Parliaments. Several debates, and a mock trial, were also held, according to a report from Mrs. P. O. Ratledge, secretary.

BASKETRY COURSE

Twenty ladies attended the basketry course held by Lakeview U.F.W.A. Local in March, says a report from Mrs. C. W. Collins, secretary, and enjoyed it very much. From a St. Patrick's Tea and sale of home cooking they cleared \$27; and in the same month a whist drive brought them in \$11. They are giving \$5 to the Elnora rest room and will send a delegate to the Junior Conference.

RAYMOND MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

A membership drive put on recently by Raymond U.F.W.A. brought in four new members, several renewals, and a number of prospective members, states Mrs. A. D. Woolley, secretary, who adds: "We have awakened quite an interest in the community while visiting in the interest of the U.F.W.A., which we hope will be of profit to the organization. At the conclusion of the drive, a social and banquet was given by the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals, a large number of the members being present. Mr. and Mrs. Priestley

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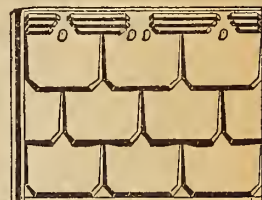
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and Mr. and Mrs. Lyon of Coaldale were present. Mr. Priestley gave a splendid talk on legislation, and left a feeling of live interest in the U.F.A. work with all who were present."

HONOR RETIRING SECRETARY

A silver tea set was presented by Gleichien U.F.W.A. Local at their last meeting to Miss M. Goodwin, retiring secretary, in appreciation of her faithful services during the last two and a half years. Mrs. W. H. McKeever was elected in her place. This Local also held a basketry course recently, in charge of Miss Knox, and have arranged lectures by Miss Conroy, of the public health nursing branch, for early June.

THREE HILLS LOCAL

"Mrs. Boles is again president of Three Hills U.F.W.A. Local" writes the secre-

tary, Mrs. L. Weaver. "Although the membership has not yet reached the high mark of last year, it is steadily growing. Great interest was taken in a house dress competition held in March. The three best dresses were awarded prizes, and were afterwards sold to raise funds. A case of eggs is being sent to the Junior Red Cross Hospital in Calgary."

AT BELMONT U.F.W.A.

Two entertainments were held by Belmont U.F.W.A. Local in March, one being a chicken supper when about thirty persons sat down to a festive table, after which a delightful program was given by Mrs. J. Stott, Mrs. Wm. Joachim and Mr. Bendle, states a report from the secretary, Mrs. T. J. Irwin. The other entertainment was a whist drive and dance. At a recent meeting the old officers were re-elected for the current year:

Mrs. J. Stott, president; Mrs. Wm. Allan, vice-president and Mrs. Irwin, secretary.

OLDS U.F.W.A. PROGRAM

A neatly printed program has been issued by Olds U.F.W.A. Local, covering the twelve meetings for 1929. For January, there was a paper on Mrs. Gunn, by Mrs. Dawson; reports of delegates occupied the February meeting; in March, Mr. Malyon gave a very useful paper on the care of the incubator and baby chicks; the April meeting was largely given over to an address by N. S. Smith, M.L.A. for the constituency; in May, Mrs. N. S. Smith will give a paper on Legislation for Women; in June, Mrs. MacGregor Smith, of Edmonton, will contribute a paper; in July, Mrs. Samis will be the speaker; the August meeting is designated "Recreation Day"; in September, A. T. Kemp will speak on Bulbs and Perennials; in Octo-

Child Welfare Week and Rural Alberta

A Radio Address by Mrs. F. E. Wyman, First Vice-President of the United Farm Women of Alberta

The following address was delivered by Mrs. F. E. Wyman, First Vice-President of the U.F.W.A., over the radio recently, on the occasion of Child Welfare Week. It will be found of much interest to our readers, and particularly to all members of the Association.

I count it a privilege to have the opportunity to say a few words in behalf of any movement that has for its object the betterment of the children of the Province.

For a number of years the Calgary Council on Child Welfare has set apart the week following Easter as Child Welfare week when every day a program of interest for both parents and children is carried out.

We consider it wise in this hurrying age to set apart a stated time to consider worth while subjects, or otherwise they might be overlooked.

Child Health Day

It is interesting to note in this connection that last year the Congress of the United States established May 1st as Child Health Day, the President to proclaim this annually to the people. President Hoover will be the first President of the U.S. then to proclaim this day, and it no doubt will be a pleasant duty, for as President of the American Child Health Association, he has given many evidences of his concern for the welfare of children.

We are all agreed that "The Health of the Child is the Strength of the Nation" and that the child's natural heritage is "sound mind in a sound body."

Let us consider for this week then what we have done in the past, and what further we can do this coming year to bring this ideal to pass. Science in recent years has given us knowledge of many aids. Calories, vitamins, ultra violet rays, have become household words. Emphasis has been placed on the importance of correct diets, sun rays, pure water, fresh air and immunization against disease.

What Rural Districts Can Do

One thing, then, that the rural communities can do to help child welfare is to see that by organized effort this knowledge is put into every rural home. I would suggest that this coming year more

attention be given to the correct diet for the younger children according to their age; and to a proper combination of foods for the family table.

At the Conference for Farm Young People held last June at the University of Edmonton, it was surprising to learn the large percentage of our girls who were underweight. It should be just as interesting for parents, and a great deal more important, to see that their children are the proper weight in accordance with their age and height, as it is for our farmers to bring their pigs to standard weight for market.

Then the rural organizations can bring into their communities the various advantages offered by government departments and other child welfare agencies. As farm people, we know the value of giving all young life the proper start and how important this is for their future development. For this reason I would

urge all communities to secure the services of a baby clinic sent out by the Health Department of the Provincial Government which not only gives help to the expectant mother but will supervise the care of the baby until it is six years of age.

The children of school age should be examined by school nurses for defects which may be corrected in a health clinic or by the family physician or dentist.

Every community can see to it that the sanitation and health conditions of the school are as they should be. Many school wells are NOT as they should be. An abundance of pure drinking water is essential for the health of growing children.

Community play grounds and equipment, and wholesome amusement should be provided for the boys and girls in the community.

Strength Overtaxed

I believe that work should be part of a child's life as well as play, but I would like to suggest that parents should see to it that a child's strength is not overtaxed. Many of our rural teachers complain that children come to school so physically fatigued that they are unfit to do their school work properly.

This year let us adopt a "safety-first" slogan for our farm homes, and carry it out with all diligence, for there are far too many accidents happening to children in our rural communities, too many lives lost by preventable fires, too many little spines injured, too many limbs broken. It is so natural for little folks to want to go riding somewhere with Daddy or big Brother, but a sudden jolt by the horses causes a slip from the wagon seat or box and the result is a serious fall.

Communities can help child welfare in administering in many ways to the mental and spiritual growth and development of their children by bringing into the communities cultural and inspirational agencies, stimulating a taste for good reading, good music, a knowledge of God and a love for nature.

SELF DEFENCE

War is what results when one country takes steps to defend itself from another country that is taking steps to defend itself.—*Yeoman Shield.*



Mrs. F. E. WYMAN

ber, Mrs. Bellamy is to give a paper, and in November Mrs. Shimer and Mrs. Yauch will give a humorous sketch. Mrs. T. H. Noad is president, Mrs. N. S. Smith vice-president, and Mrs. T. E. Shimer secretary of the Local.

HAVE PRINTED PROGRAM

"How I Would Spend an Unexpected Gift of a Thousand Dollars," is the beguiling subject for roll call at one of the meetings of Namao U.F.W.A. Local. Other interesting items in the attractively printed program are: Phases of Gardening; Poultry and Egg Pool; Hints on School Lunches; Legislation; Immigration. In May a children's clinic will be held, the executive in charge of arrangements; in June there will be a social afternoon and in July a picnic, while the annual banquet is planned for December. Mrs. J. Paul, Mrs. J. Crozier, and Mrs. G. Clark are the officers.

CORNWALL VALLEY PROGRAM

The directors of Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. Local have arranged an interesting program for the year, reports Mrs. G. H. Biggs. The roll calls include such original subjects as: Most Amazing Incident in My Life; What to do in Case of Fire; How to Keep Young, etc. Papers will be given on Every Day Etiquette; Pioneer Days; Religion in the Home; Canning Vegetables; Immigration; Current Events. "We have arranged to have Mrs. Price, second vice-president, give an address at our May meeting," writes Mrs. Biggs, "when we hope to entertain Lakeview and Loyalty Locals."

APPRECIATE NURSING SERVICE

"We were very pleased to meet our Directors, Mrs. Ross and Mr. Young, at our May meeting," says a letter from Mrs. Will Hughes, secretary of Maple U.F.W.A. "Our meetings since the first of the year have been in conjunction with the U.F.A., taking the form of community gatherings, and were most successful. We were much pleased with our sewing demonstration held in March, and are looking forward to the lecture on first aid and home nursing to be given by Miss Conroy shortly. We surely appreciate this splendid service given us by the Government."

BATTLE BEAVER CONCERT

The concert given by Battle Beaver U.F.W.A. Local, in the Beaver schoolhouse, was a great success in every way. A large crowd was present and received with every evidence of pleasure a program to which the following contributed: Mesdames F. Pillman, Price, Turner and Powers, Misses Ethel Pillman, Josie Bateman and Muriel Fiss, Master Lloyd Pillman, Messrs. Campbell, Powers and Norris. Supper was served immediately after the program, says the *Alliance Times*, followed by dancing. J. Mayberry acted as floor manager, and music was furnished by W. LaMarsh, Fred Fiss and Harold Allen.

DISCUSS SCHOOL BILL

At the last meeting of Waskatenau U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. A. H. Warr, there was a very interesting discussion of the proposed new educational scheme, writes Mrs. F. Blythe, secretary. The yearly program drawn up by this Local provides that at each meeting the bulletin from Central shall be read by a member appointed by the president. A number of special addresses have

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been arranged as follows: Trees and Shrubs Suitable for Central Alberta, Mrs. Lunn; Household Hints, Mrs. W. A. Warr; Interesting Facts About Alberta, Mrs. W. Phillips; Women's Activities in England, Mrs. W. Blythe; Legislation, Mrs. McAllister; Education, Mrs. Procter; and My Trip to Holland, Mrs. Hugi. Interesting topics for roll calls have also been provided.

AT BALZAC LOCAL

A St. Patrick's Concert, given by Balzac U.F.W.A. Local in Buttes school-house, writes Mrs. D. C. Church, publicity secretary for the Local, "appealed alike to those in the audience who had come direct from the Emerald Isle and to those who had only enough Celtic blood in their veins to wear a touch of green on the birthday of the immortal saint." A one-act play, "Matchmakers," and a skit, "Marriage Under Difficulties," were much enjoyed. Miss Nora Welsh delighted the audience with her interpretation of the Irish Washerwoman. Miss Dorothy Smith and Rev. Mr. Forester gave enjoyable readings. Two tots, Irene Parrish and Gordon Nickelson, were engaging in an Irish jig. Mrs. A. P. Sutterworth, president of the Local, made a very capable chairman. Misses Ada Church and Polly Jones acted as doorkeepers and collected the sum of \$90, which was swelled by \$7 made on a sale of beaded flowers. After the program refreshments were served and dancing was enjoyed for the rest of the evening.

A VERY ACTIVE LOCAL

Meetings of Hillside U.F.W.A. Local this year have been highly successful, according to a report received from the secretary, Mrs. M. I. H. Marr. Two members were sent to the Annual Convention, one as a delegate and one as a visitor. At the February meeting each member brought any books she was willing to lend, and in this way about 50 books were collected to start a circulating library. One of the members was chosen to work on a debating team with two members of the U.F.A. Local, against a neighboring Local, the subject being the proposed new School Act. At the following meeting one of the judges gave a criticism of the debate and a talk on judging. Government ownership of hydro-electric was debated at a return meeting, held in April. A sewing demonstration, conducted by Mrs. Davidson, was found very interesting and helpful. The March meeting included original limericks given in response to the roll call, and these were good, remarks Mrs. Marr. A social held jointly with the men in March, featured a play, "The Four-Leaved Shamrock." In February a first aid kit was purchased and presented to the school. It contained bandages, absorbent cotton, iodine, boracic acid, scissors, sterilized gauze, aromatic spirits of ammonia, baking soda, carbolated vaseline, adhesive tape, oil of cloves and eye dropper, and absorbine.

A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

A quite notable list of achievements during the past year is reported by Mrs. R. D. Allen, secretary of Avondale U.F.W.A. Local, which was organized not quite two years ago. "During the past year," writes Mrs. Allen, "we put on a concert and raffled a rocking chair and several other articles, raising a fund of \$85. We applied for the travelling clinic, and secured this service for the community

in and around Irma, which proved a decided benefit. We gave birthday parties for the two oldest ladies of our community, and a shower for one of our members who became a bride. We secured the travelling library from the University for our community; held a demonstration on artificial flower making; bought bedding and night gowns for a sick mother in our vicinity; supplied our Juniors with supplies and a carrying case when starting their Junior Local; sent a delegate to the Junior Conference; gave a social evening and chicken supper for our families and friends; sent a delegate to the Annual Convention in 1929. We are making an autograph quilt and securing names at ten cents each to be put on; we will sell it at auction to raise a fund to carry on our Local; we are also making arrangements for a picnic some time in the summer."

After singing "O Canada" or "The Maple Leaf," this Local requires the members in turn to open the meetings by a suggestion for discussion, a little story, a short prayer, or anything, in short, that has appealed to them. Then there is a roll call, different subjects being chosen for this. Papers or talks were given by members during the year on the following subjects: Ideas for Evening Entertainment in the Home; Our Flag and What It Stands for; Quick and Cheap Way to Serve a Good Dinner; Meals for Threshers; Benefits of Co-operation; Common Ailments and Preventatives; First Aid; Interior Decorating and Home Beautifying; Spring Cleaning Made Easy; How to Conduct a Business Meeting; What Does the U.F.W.A. Mean to Me? Wills and Legal Status of Women. The year's program included also millinery and dress-making demonstrations and a debate, "Resolved that the boys of today will make better farmers than their parents." Mrs. Minnie Thomson is president of the Local, and Mrs. Wm. Johnson vice-president. There are at present nineteen members.

New U.F.W.A. Locals

Newlands U.F.W.A. Local, near Nobleford, was organized recently. Mrs. John Green is secretary.

Whitla U.F.W.A. Local has been organized by Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, Director for Medicine Hat constituency. Mrs. Ruby Colthrop and Mrs. Alice Birney are the officers.

Mrs. F. Van Wageningen was organizer of a new U.F.W.A. Local at Tolland, in the Battle River Constituency, and was elected president. Miss Jean McLean is secretary.

East Vegreville U.F.W.A. Local was organized at a meeting held recently in the home of Mrs. W. R. McGowan, who was elected president. Mrs. D. W. Hughes is the secretary.

Helmsdale U.F.W.A. Local was organized recently, with Mrs. F. Jaques in charge of the first meeting. Mrs. Harry E. Dell and Mrs. George G. Hobbs were elected officers. "After listening to addresses given by Mrs. Banner and Mr. Sutherland," writes Mrs. Hobbs, "our ladies decided it was time for us to take some part in the work being carried on by the U.F.W.A."

HOW TO TEACH HISTORY

"History should be taught not only from the point of view of one's own country, but also from that of foreigners."
—Hon. Bertrand Russell.

"HOME DECORATION"

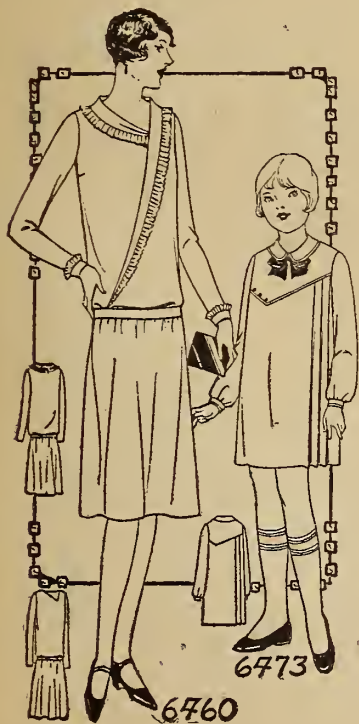
A bulletin on "Home Decoration" has been prepared by the Alberta Women's Bureau, and copies can be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton.

USEFUL BOOKLET

A very useful booklet entitled "Turkey Breeding and Management" has been prepared by J. H. Hare, Poultry Commissioner for the Province. It contains a number of illustrations and deals with such subjects as breeds, selection of breeding stock, shelter, breeding yards, incubation, rearing the poults, artificial brooding, starting feeds, etc. Copies may be secured from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

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the material will be 3-4 yard less.
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6473. Girls' Dress.

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Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Apricot Custard Pudding: Butter a baking dish, and spread a thick layer of stewed and sweetened dried apricots, from which the liquid has been strained. Add a slice of stale bread, cut into small dice. Pour over two beaten eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups hot milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla, a few grains of salt. Place baking dish in a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven until firm. This will serve four persons.

Batter Pudding: This is such a queer-looking concoction when it is ready for the oven, that you will despair of its ever being a presentable dish, but when it is cooked it looks very well and tastes better. Pour into a pudding dish a syrup made of 1 cup each of brown sugar and water. Mix a batter of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sugar,

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped dates, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, a little vanilla and salt; pour it into the syrup, and place in the oven without stirring. Bake 40 minutes in a moderate heat. It may be served with or without cream.

Coming-of-Age Cake: Cream together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter and 1 cup brown sugar until the sugar is dissolved and the mixture very smooth; add 2 tablespoons of dark treacle (molasses) and then the unbeaten yolks of 3 eggs. Beat thoroughly and add 2 cups flour, in which 1 teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon has been sifted, alternately with 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk. Lastly, add 1 cup sultanas. Bake in a deep tin, well buttered. While this is cooking, mix the second part of the cake as follows: Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter with 1 cup sugar; sift together 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ground rice (or corn-starch) 1 teaspoon cream of tartar and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda. Add the flour alternately with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk and then beat in the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs. When the first part of the cake has baked 30 minutes, in a slow oven, add this second part and continue baking until this is done.

Ice with Soft Icing: Beat white of 2 eggs until very stiff, then add gradually 1 cup sifted icing sugar, beating after each addition of sugar. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vanilla or almond extract, and continue beating until the icing is light and fluffy. Use a large bowl.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A Very Friendly Suggestion From Manitoba

Dear Juniors:

Do you like writing letters? Do you like hearing from boys and girls in other places? Would you like to carry on a correspondence with young people in other Provinces of Canada?

The Secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba has just written us suggesting that our Juniors carry on correspondence with the Juniors of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and thinking it a splendid idea, we are passing it on to you at once.

The Manitoba Secretary is sending us a list of the Junior Locals in Manitoba, and we are sending a list of our Locals. As soon as the Manitoba list comes to hand we are going to send it out to our Locals and they will do the same with our Alberta list. When your Local Secretary receives the list we should like the members to go over it and pick out the Locals they think they would like to correspond with and write to the Secretary of that Local. It can be done either through the Local or as individuals.

No one can foretell how much pleasure you may receive, or estimate the amount of good, from carrying on a letter friendship. The exchange of ideas, a wider acquaintance with the aims and desires of other young people will broaden your outlook and give you a deeper understanding of what friendship and goodwill mean.

Just as our parents are co-operating with the parents of rural Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the Canadian Wheat Pool and through the Canadian Council

of Agriculture, so should we endeavor to co-operate with the young people of these Provinces. The Canadian Wheat Pool strengthens the Alberta Pool and each individual Wheat Pool of the three Provinces; through the Canadian Council the United Farmers of these different Provinces are working together to solve many of the problems which confront all of the Provincial organizations. They are helping each other, strengthening each other, and are, through this helpful co-operation, enabled to do things that they could never do if they tried to do them as individual organizations. In unity there is strength.

But, of course, the Juniors have not the problems to contend with that the seniors have. Our work is educational and social, and our only problem is how best to carry on this work, and make a success of it. Exchange of ideas is the very best way of carrying on the work in the Local and who can say how much benefit you may derive from suggestions received from Manitoba, or how much you may be able to help some Manitoba Junior Local.

We hope that from every one of our Locals members will write to our Manitoba friends, and that all letters received from members of our sister organization in Manitoba will be promptly answered.

Fraternally yours,

EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary.

A THRIVING NEW LOCAL

Sedalia Junior Local, which was organized a short time ago, now has a membership of thirty, according to the secretary, Miss Margarette Robbins. At

The most CHEERFUL TASK

Weeks or months of toil—then “pay dirt”—and the miner tirelessly shakes and rolls his pan in the cheerful task of saving the glinting grains of gold.

Harvest time is pay time for the grain grower—grain is his golden reward—and a “Caterpillar” Tractor and Holt Combined Harvester offer the best insurance of a prompt and speedy harvest.

Power in the “Caterpillar” engine and sure traction in the “Caterpillar” tracks to keep the outfit moving smoothly, steadily—unfaltering in heat or hills—dependably, economically.

Thorough, vigorous agitation in the separator of the Holt combine to give grain-saving efficiency. Strength in frame, body, wheels and header to withstand rough travel—to insure carefree operation—to give long

combine life. Power in the combine engine to handle heavy threshing.

Resolve this year to get the most out of your grain crop. You can do it with a “Caterpillar” Tractor and a Holt combine—both in sizes and with equipment to meet every kind and condition of ground, grain and grade—both sold by the “Caterpillar” dealer—see him.

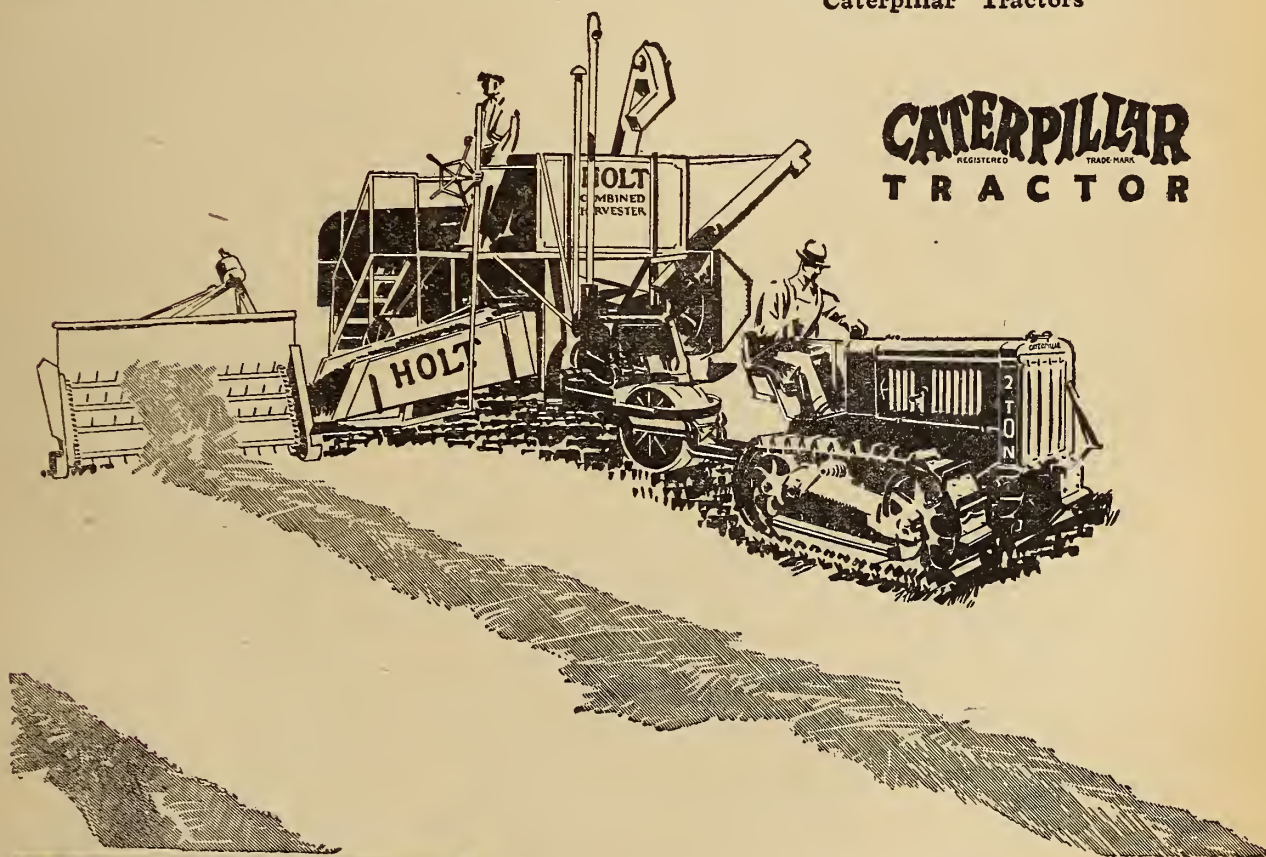
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10 foot . . \$1595
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MODEL 34

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Morrison Tractor & Equipment Co. Ltd.,
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The Albert Olson Co. Ltd., *Regina, Sask.*
Peace River Tractor & Equipment Co.,
Grande Prairie, Alta.
Powell Equipment Co. Ltd., *Winnipeg, Man.*
The Tractor & Thresher Co., *Saskatoon, Sask.*
Union Tractor & Harvester Co. Ltd.,
Calgary, Alta.

the last meeting of the Local a program committee of three was appointed and the four-fold plan of development will be followed in arranging the program. A debate was held at this meeting, "Mixed Farming vs. Wheat Farming," the decision of the judges being in favor of mixed farming. A dance was planned for April 19th at which the girls arranged to sell home-made candy. As the first Sunday in May is Mother's Day, the Local has ordered roses to sell for that day. Eugene Ophcim is the Local's choice for delegate to the Junior Conference.

McCAFFERTY JUNIORS' DANCE

A very successful dance was held by the McCafferty Juniors on April 6th, when twenty-seven dollars was taken in. This money will be used to buy games for the school. Officers of the Local for this year are: President, Earle McCafferty; vice-president, Ettie Martinell; and secretary, Ralph Ferris.

STANMORE JUNIORS

"Stanmore Juniors held their last meeting on April 6th," reads a report from the Secretary, Miss Amy Adams. "Several of the Juniors spoke on history, geography, or current events and the rest either sang, recited or told stories. After the meeting old time songs were sung and under the supervision of Mrs. Burton the 'Highland Fling' was practised."

AN ENJOYABLE MEETING

"We had a very enjoyable meeting recently at the home of Miss Mildred Johnson," writes the Secretary of Avondale Juniors, Miss Martha Johnson. "The roll call was answered by the girls with recipes for cooking various vegetables and the boys explained how they were planted. After the meeting a delicious lunch was served, and the remainder of the evening was spent in playing games."

INTERMEDIATE JUNIORS

"I must tell you what we have been doing in our Junior work," writes Miss Esther Strandquist, Secretary of the Intermediate Juniors. "We put on a concert on the 15th of March which was most successful and from which the proceeds were thirty-two dollars. After the concert we had a dance and everyone seemed to enjoy it. Our membership is steadily increasing."

CONSORT KEEN ON DEBATING

"In each of the last three meetings," writes the Consort Juniors' reporter, "debates were the chief feature of the program. The subjects chosen were: Capital punishment vs. life imprisonment; Travel vs. Reading as an aid to learning; Co-operation vs. Competition. An editor and assistant editor have been added to the official force, thus widening the activities of the Local. To give each member a chance at this work, the assistant becomes editor for the next month and chooses a new helper."

New Junior Locals

Under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Isaacson, a Junior Local was organized at Alston on March 19th, with twenty-three young people signing the roll. Officers chosen were: Ralph Isaacson,

president; Freda Lawrence, vice-president; Ona Miller, secretary-treasurer.

C. J. Helgason was the organizer in charge of the Sexsmith Junior Local, which was formed on March 9th with a membership of seventeen. Raymond Foster is president of the new Local and Elna Peckham is secretary. Meetings will be held once a month.

Hazel Bluff Local, which was organized during the tour of Mr. Mills and Mr. Critchlow, now has a membership of seventeen. The following officers were chosen for 1929: William Baker, president; Thomas Graham, vice-president; Margaret Lyons, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Lyons will act as supervisor. The Local will meet with the Senior Locals once a month, and hold meetings of their own the second Friday of each month.

On April 13th a Junior Local was organized at Balzac with twelve signing the roll. Geo. Church, U.F.A. Director, was in charge and took the minutes of the meeting. Ennis Black of the U.F.A. Local acted as chairman. The speakers were Reg. Whittaker, Junior Director for Calgary, and Miss Edna Hull from Central office. Bert Church was elected president, Kate Black as secretary and J. A. Davidson, treasurer. Mr. Black will act as supervisor.

TO BRIDGE NORTHERN STREAMS

Two steel bridges and thirty bridges of wooden construction will be erected in the southern part of the Peace River district during the coming season as part of the Provincial Government's road building program. One of the proposed steel bridges will span the Beaverlodge River near the new town of Beaverlodge, while the other will cross the Spirit River near Roycroft and many of the smaller bridges to be constructed will bring prosperous agricultural districts closer to railway transportation.

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 15)

last year 25 per cent of the total area sown was abandoned due to winter killing and other causes of damage.

It is much too early yet to know what the spring wheat acreage in most countries is likely to be. The spring is late in Europe, which will tend to restrict planting, but the area sown to spring wheat is very limited, excepting Russia which will probably have a reduction in spring wheat acreage due to lack of adequate seed and machinery supplies. Farmers in the United States have reported to the Department of Agriculture that they intend to decrease the area planted to Durum wheat 19 point 5 per cent. The indicated decrease in Durum wheat acreage in the United States should not be considered as an encouragement to Canadian farmers to increase their Durum acreage, as the world produced a good deal more Durum last year than the amount required to meet the market demand. Durum prices this year are not only a good deal lower than last year, but are much lower relative to the price for other wheat than a year ago. In order that the supply of Durum will not again overtake the demand and have to be sold at low prices, I sincerely hope that those of you who have decided to increase your Durum wheat acreage will reconsider your plans.

"DONE UNCOMMONLY WELL"

The Canadian Wheat Pool has provided the world with a crop of queer contradictions, says Broomhall in *Milling* (Britain). In the first place, it is a system of co-operation among producers, and because it has managed to keep prices up, it is criticised adversely by co-operators in this country. In other words, co-operators are actually hostile to co-operation! In the second place, there is an outcry for the stabilisation of wheat prices, and an even greater outcry because the Canadian Pool has succeeded to some extent in that object! We have maintained, and still do so, that the public have no right to expect cheap bread at the expense of the producer. The man who has to face the first risk is entitled to the first, and fair profit. He does not always get it, to wit, the British wheat grower, but in this particular case it is partly due to factors against which it is useless for him to fight. If he could grow wheat as cheaply as it is grown in North America or South America, the grain would still lack characteristics possessed by imported wheat and requisite to what is comprehensively known as "bread grain." We have no brief for the Canadian Wheat Pool, but we are bound to say they have done uncommonly well and that their members have reason to feel satisfied with the organization. At the same time, it is queer that another co-operative movement should look on the Pool's methods as rough shod.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR LEADERS

What sort of men ought to be chosen to guide a co-operative? This opens the way to endless speculations, but fundamental principles in the choice of a management will hold good, in the opinion of co-operative leaders, in almost any case and under any conditions.

First, a man cannot succeed as a co-op. delegate, director or manager, unless he has the full confidence of the association in his honesty, and has the faculty for picking his subordinates with the same quality. Next, he should be a man convinced of the merit of his cause. A person unconvinced that co-operative marketing can do for the farmer what lonely, spasmodic attempts to buck the market cannot, is in no frame of mind to sit on a board of directors.

"Vision" is much talked about in business. "Vision" means ability to meet changing conditions; to anticipate conditions before they arrive; to be able to adapt an organization to those conditions; to take advantage of opportunities for bettering an association before opportunity has knocked on the door. "Vision" is another necessary attribute of the manager and director.

Experience Is Essential

Unselfish, with the interests of the co-operative always in mind, the true co-op leader should be a man of experience—business experience—with a comprehension of what the business of co-operative effort is all about. Too often the farmer has difficulty in comprehending his own effort translated into efforts of thousands. It is the man who understands the principles of gross output and marketing who is eminently fitted for a job controlling the destinies of an association.

Clarence Poe, writing in the *Progressive Farmer*, puts down three necessary qualities of the co-op director. They are: sound and progressive ideas; character; and ability. "It is not enough," says Mr. Poe, "either in government or in a

co-operative to pick 'a good man' just because he is good. A good man who has wrong ideas is often exceedingly dangerous.

"But it is also fatal to pick a man who has good character and sound ideas unless he has ability—and ability always includes courage, which is one of the most indispensable requirements for any public trust. The ideal co-operative marketing director should be a fighter—not a cantankerous, mean-spirited fighter, but a man who can be counted on to stand squarely by a principle even though he votes in a minority of one; a man who hears and considers all sides, but makes up his mind firmly and positively after carefully considering all the evidence."

Mr. Poe believes that a board of directors should include a majority of "dirt farmers" and a majority of men with important farming interests but with a keen understanding of business principles.

Again, he says, "Co-operative marketing directors should not elect themselves to salaried positions in the organization they are commissioned to manage for the growers, or accept such salaried positions. A co-operative marketing association cannot be run like an ordinary corporation."

THE WEAKNESS OF CO-OPERATION

Perhaps the chief weakness of a first-class co-operative association is that all of its members are treated alike. Most people have a secret belief that they deserve a little better deal than their neighbors; and any circumstance that confines them to a democratic plane of equality is bound to prove more or less irksome to some.

Under the old style of individual marketing there was always plenty of chance for the grower to get a better break than his neighbor. Buyers had a friendly way of appearing to concede a point or so in the matter of dockage or weights or price. Whether or not the farmer actually gained by his bargaining with the buyer, it at least imparted a warm glow to his ego to think that his returns were a little bit better than the other fellow's, all things considered.

No wonder, then, that some farmers are dissatisfied with a system that treats them impartially with their neighbors. No wonder that some of them still prefer to have a buyer convince them that they are smart traders and shrewd bargainers.

Of course the independent farmer rarely stops to figure whether or not his fancied advantage is a real one. He rarely asks himself if the buyer has made him a bona-fide concession, or an imaginary one. He infrequently considers whether his gain is a profitable one; or whether it is a mere paper profit that he will some day have to pay out of another pocket.

In the final analysis it should be perfectly clear that any system which embraces favoritism to some is bound to be expensive to others. Moreover, it should be apparent that no one can hope to consistently get a higher price than his neighbors year after year—and that the only SURE AND CERTAIN way of getting more money for any commodity is in helping to raise the price-level of that commodity to everyone. Nothing but co-operative effort can accomplish this.

DISTRIBUTE NITRO-CULTURE

As in previous years a supply of nitro culture for the inoculation of legume crops



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is being prepared for distribution to farmers in the Province by the Department of bacteriology at the Vermilion School of Agriculture. The various cultures prepared are found to be of great value in the growth of mammoth red clover, crimson clover, white clover, sweet clover, alsike, Egyptian clover, alfalfa, vetches, peas and beans. Directions for applying the culture to these various seeds may be secured from W. J. Elliott, principal of the school.

CO-OPERATION AND BATHING BEAUTIES

The attitude of a good many farmers towards co-operative marketing is the same as the attitude of a bathing beauty toward the water. In both cases they are willing to dabble their toes in it—but they hesitate to get into it up to the neck.

In the matter of co-operative marketing, in fact, the average farmer is like a bashful swain. He is perfectly willing to flirt with the possibilities involved; but as far as actually embracing the idea, he is as hesitant as a legislator endorsing somebody else's plan of farm relief.

Whatever the cause of his timidity, the co-operator should realize that a half-hearted interest in the subject is hardly conducive to the best results. In all of the important things of life—love, eating watermelon, sports and business—the dilettante must usually take second place when there are earnest contenders in the field. Unless he is willing to put enthusiasm into his pooling efforts, the farmer must be content with only partial success.

A co-operative, in fact, is a good deal like a faithful wife. Neither can do the best for the farmer's happiness or welfare unless they have the loyalty and attention of those they would serve.

Late Field Service Notes

A very good meeting was held in Redwater on Monday, April 8th. Over 30 farmers were in attendance. Fieldman A. D. Babiuk's address was much appreciated, and his answers to the many questions asked were clear and satisfactory. Four contracts were signed as a result of this meeting.

The present Pool members at Redwater are convinced that their number will increase when the Pool acquires an elevator at that point. Many of the members are now hauling to Gibbons and Fort Saskatchewan where they have their own facilities.

On Thursday, April 11th, at Waugh, a very successful Wheat Pool meeting was held, when over 50 persons were present. The address and satisfactory explanations in reply to questions asked, by the fieldman, A. D. Babiuk, were appreciated by the audience. A Wheat Pool Local was organized and 10 contracts obtained at this meeting.

At Myroslawna, which is north of Innisfree, a Wheat Pool meeting was held in the Ukrainian National Hall, on April 14th, with an audience of more than 80 persons. Many interesting questions were asked and answered satisfactorily by fieldman Babiuk. After the discussion the Pool members organized a new Local with Mr. Tym acting as secretary and Mr. W. Lukasiewicz as chairman.

How Power Trust Fooled Voters on Pacific Coast

"Leading" Citizens Signed Anti-Public Ownership "Ads" Written and Paid for by Utility Interests—Washington and California Propagandists Had "Slush Fund"

(Winnipeg Weekly News)

Public utilities on the Pacific coast have developed to a fine art the scheme of writing propaganda for local business men to sign and put forward as their own.

In the states of Washington and California, this plan has been used to defeat public ownership proposals at a referendum.

These facts were brought out last week in the Power Trust investigation by the Federal Trade Commission.

The case of Washington, drawn by persistent questioning from Norwood W. Brockett, of Seattle, Vice-President of the Northwest Electric Light & Power Association, was peculiarly flagrant.

Bills Permitted Competition

The cities of Seattle and Tacoma own their power plants, and have managed them with remarkable success. Electric rates in Tacoma are probably the lowest in North America outside of the Province of Ontario, with its Hydro-Electric Commission.

But Washington towns and farming communities adjacent to Tacoma and Seattle buy current from the Power Trust and have to pay extortionate prices for it, and under existing law, the city plants are not permitted to go to their relief.

In 1924, two bills were introduced in the state legislature. One was drawn by Homer T. Bone, counsellor of the Port of Tacoma, and a known champion of public ownership. It permitted cities to sell current outside their own boundaries, and thus enter into competition with the Trust.

The other bill provided that the people might organize power districts, the same as irrigation districts or drainage districts, and set up their own power plants, thus affording more trouble for the Trust.

Legislators controlled by the Trust did not permit this bill to even come to a vote.

Power Trust's Propaganda Fund

The Bone bill was sent to the citizens at a referendum; and Mr. Brockett told how the Power Trust fought this measure.

A fund of \$175,000 was raised by the Trust. Then the local power managers organized in each city and town a "committee" of leading citizens—business men, bankers, real estate dealers—the usual chamber of commerce crowd.

The Trust wrote advertisements denouncing the Bone bill, the "leading" citizens obediently signed them and the Trust paid the local papers for printing them. In that way, voters were made to believe that their own neighbors—"men who had proved their capacity in business"—had studied the Bone bill and found it dangerous.

At the same time, letters were written from "literature prepared by the power companies." These letters, too, were signed by the "leading" citizens.

Induced to Reject Bone Bill

Not a word was said at any time about the fact that the Trust had prepared and paid for both letters and advertisements.

By these devices, the voters of Washing-

ton were induced to reject the Bone bill. They voted to pay higher electric light rates, and thus they have paid the expenses of the Power Trust's campaign, over and over again.

Earlier witnesses had shown, though not so frankly or in such detail, that the same tricks were employed to defeat an amendment to the California state constitution, permitting the state to own and operate utilities.

In California, however, the acknowledged expenditures were \$664,000.

Cutting Public Ownership "Melon"

They cut a public ownership "melon" over in Ontario the other day.

Ontario's Hydro-Electric Commission, better known as Hydro, generates power at Niagara Falls and other places, and sells it wholesale to the municipalities, which in turn retail it to their citizens.

Charges are based on cost, including, of course, returns on the capital invested and a sinking fund to pay off that investment.

As a result of this practice, the average householder in Ontario pays less than one-third as much for his electric current as the average householder in the United States. And now—

Hydro has just returned to 51 municipalities in the Georgian Bay region the sum of \$101,548. This refund represents the excess collected in 1928 over the costs of the enterprise.

With "private enterprise," there would not have been any surplus!—Labor.

RAILWAY REVENUES

Canadian railways earned larger gross revenues during the year ended December 31, 1928, than in any previous twelve months, exceeding the 1927 revenues, which established the previous record, by \$58,043,972, or 11.6 per cent. Operating expenses were heavier than for 1927 by \$30,883,686, and the net operating revenue, which was also a new high record, amounted to \$120,019,800, or \$27,160,285 more than for the previous year.

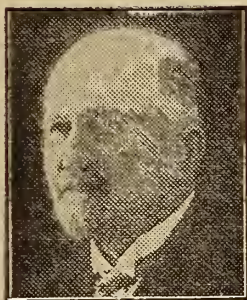
IMPROVE NATIONAL PARKS

OTTAWA, Canada. — In Canada's 11,000 square miles of national parks steady progress is being made in opening up new outstanding points of scenic beauty to the motorist and the tourist. Engineering and construction work carried out during 1928 by the National Parks Branch of the Canadian Government Department of the Interior greatly increased the facilities for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors, and preparations for the coming season's tourist flow are now well advanced. The motor roads in the national playgrounds in the Western Provinces were extended during last year and considerable maintenance and improvement work carried out so that there are now over 400 miles of first class highways in the parks. In addition the mileage of tote or secondary roads has been increased, and new riding trails have been laid out and completed.

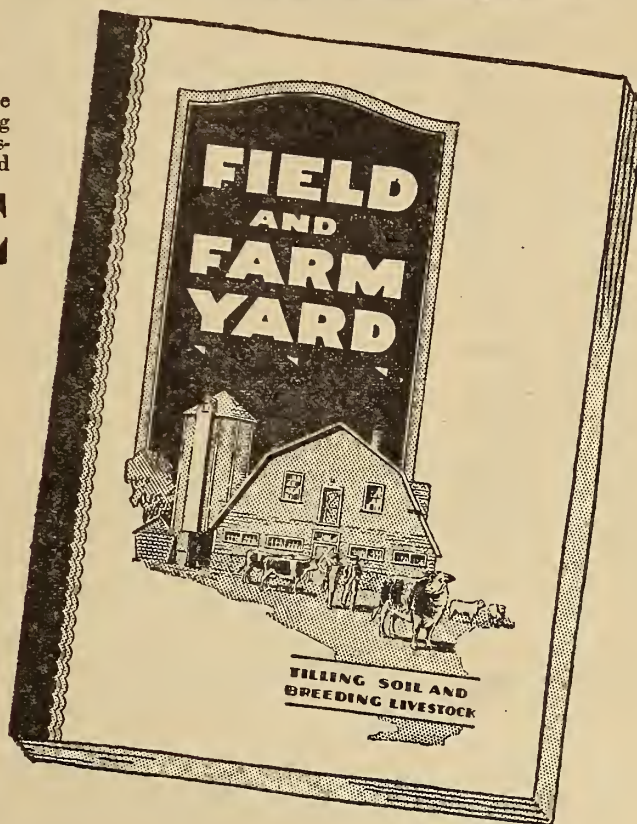
**"The book cannot fail to be of interest and value to any and every farmer"... {Hon. W. R. Motherwell }
Federal Minister of Agriculture }**

The most complete, up-to-date collection of practical farming and livestock ideas and suggestions you have ever been offered

FREE



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Federal Minister of Agriculture
who in a personally written introduction recommends "Field and Farm Yard" to all farmers.



Among the many contributors to "Field and Farm Yard."

Dr. C. E. Saunders, formerly Dominion Cerealists and producer of "Marquis" Wheat; W. A. Dryden, Chairman National Livestock Records Board, etc.; George B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Experimental Farms; W. L. Carlyle, Manager E. P. Ranch, formerly Dean of Agriculture in Idaho and Oklahoma Agricultural Colleges; Robt. M. Holby, Ontario Fieldman for Canadian Holstein Breeders' Association; Col. Bartley Bull, B.A., Hon. President and formerly secretary of Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; Col. Robert McEwen, President Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers' Association; Thomas McMillan, M.P., for many years speaker at Ontario Farmers' Institutes, and successful feeder of beef cattle; and others.

As a contribution to the development of Canadian Agriculture the book "Field and Farm Yard" is offered free to all Canadian farmers by Imperial Oil Limited. This book is full of useable, practical information that you can put to work on your farm to make bigger profits.

It gives you the practical experiences and suggestions of a group of outstandingly successful Canadian farmers and agricultural authorities.

"Field and Farm Yard" has been compiled for Imperial Oil Limited by Hon. Duncan Marshall, former Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. Among the contributors are such men as Dr. C. E. Saunders, former Dominion Cerealists and producer of "Marquis" wheat, who gives his views on Grain Farming;

Thomas McMillan, M.P. and S. G. Carlyle, Alberta Livestock Commissioner, who writes on feeding beef steers and dairy cows; W. A. Dryden, Col. Bartley Bull, W. A. Wright and others whose expert knowledge is made available to you in simple, understandable fashion.

Handsomely illustrated, "Field and Farm Yard" has pictures of Canadian prize winners and champions in different breeds of livestock.

Imperial Oil Limited offers you this book free. When you get your copy you will find it intensely interesting at first reading. The longer you have it and the more you use it, the more you will value it as a handy reference.

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NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

Central Alberta Pool Will Elect Delegates Shortly

Why Every Member Should Make Use of His Ballot

Ballot cards will soon be sent out to all members of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool for the purpose of electing delegates to the Annual Meeting which will be held as soon as the rush of seeding is over.

It is hoped that every member of the Central Pool will do his duty by exercising his right to vote for a delegate. This is one of the phases of co-operation which is most essential, for it is only when the members do their duty by voting for delegates that such delegates when elected can truly represent the wishes and views of the membership as a whole.

There have been times in the history of some co-operatives where a minority interest have elected officers to conduct the Association's business. Unless these officers are really elected by the majority of the membership, co-operation is not on a sound basis. The Central Dairy Pool has accomplished wonderful results in the few years it has been in existence, and it is hoped that every member will not only vote for a delegate but will make a special effort to attend the Annual Meeting.

Pool Adopts Its Own Brands

At the last meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool, authority was given to any Pool unit to use any of the following registered brands: "Alberta Maid," "Numaid" and "Pool Butter."

These brands are to be used only on the highest grades of butter. You can now ask your local merchant to supply you with Pool butter put up in your own registered brands. If your merchant does not stock Pool butter we would ask you to politely tell him that you are in the butter business and that you would like him to patronize your business just as he expects you to patronize his. All butter orders will be sent out with the least possible delay. Orders should be sent direct to the Dairy Pool unit at Edmonton, Alix or Calgary.

Are You Putting in an Ensilage Crop This Year?

Economic conditions during the past few years have retarded the building of silos in Alberta. Today the dairy farmers are finding it more necessary than ever to put in an ensilage crop. The silo is a necessity on the modern dairy farm. In the great dairy state of Wisconsin there are silos on 54 out of every 100 farms throughout the whole of the state. In some districts there are from 60 to 92 for every 100 farms. \$39,600,000 worth of ensilage is put up every year in Wisconsin.

In Alberta the need of winter feed in the form of ensilage is even greater than in Wisconsin. Every modern dairyman

should put in an ensilage crop. Corn, sunflowers, peas and oats, sweet clover and oats, have made successful and profitable ensilage in Alberta. Information as to the time and methods of sowing an ensilage crop can be secured by writing to Professor Sackville, of the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Remember, now is the time to plan for your next winter's feed supply. You can always use your ensilage crop, even if you haven't built a silo. However, you can't fill a silo next fall if you don't put in a crop this spring. Our greatest dairying problem in Alberta in the winter months is the problem of obtaining the proper feed for our cows.

Ensilage increases the milk flow in the winter, just as grass does in the summer. The trouble with most of us is that we don't think of next winter's feed supply until after the grain crop has taken all the available acreage on the farm in the spring. Now is the time to prepare to feed the cows ensilage next winter.

Now Is the Time to Take Care of Your Cream

In order to remove the stale odor of empty cans—they should be rinsed out with cold water before pouring in the cream.

Cool each batch of cream separately before mixing in the shipping can.

Always keep cream clean and cool.

The most desirable cream test is about 40 per cent.

There are many conditions affecting the test. The speed of the separator and the rate of inflow of milk to the machine are two important conditions frequently overlooked. It is very important to maintain full speed of the machine in order to get a high test.

Slow speed gives a low test. Too much rinsing reduces the test.

Co-operate with your neighbors in hauling. Get the cream to your creamery or shipping point while it is still fresh and sweet. Old cream cannot be made into first class butter.

No co-operative creamery can afford to make poor butter in these times.

Help your Pool make good butter by sending in sweet and good flavored cream.

We have a splendid market for our butter, provided it is of the highest commercial grade. Your various pool units can deliver the highest quality of butter if you will see that your cream leaves the farm in first class condition.

DAIRY CO-OPS' RAPID GROWTH

The dairy products co-operatives are one of the important groups of farmers' business organizations in number of associations, in value of products handled and in membership, declared Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Co-operative Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, addressing the annual meeting of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., at Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently.

Reports on file with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Christensen said, show that in the year 1927 there were 2,479 co-operative dairy associations in the United States which did a business of \$640,000,000. This is an increase of 140 per cent over that done by dairy organizations in 1915. The most conspicuous growth in the marketing of dairy products co-operatives, he pointed out, has been in the three States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, where 41 per cent of the creamery butter manufactured in the United States is produced. Reliable estimates indicate that 60 per cent of the creamery butter coming from these States is manufactured co-operatively.

Co-operation among co-operatives was

Northern Alberta Dairy Pool Opens New Plant

On Monday, April 22nd, the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool moved into its new home at 10527 102nd St., Edmonton. The new plant is located just one and a half blocks from the C.N.R. depot, being just north of MacDonald's Consolidated Wholesale Warehouse.

From the picture that appears on the front page of this issue it can readily be seen that this splendid new home of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool is modern in every way. Provision has been made for adequate cold storage space for both Dairy and Poultry products. Adjoining the creamery on the east side a new poultry building is nearing completion. As soon as this is completed arrangements have been made to have the business of the Egg and Poultry Pool and the Dairy Pool conducted under one management so far as Northern Alberta is concerned.

The creamery itself is equipped with up-to-date machinery which is arranged so as to keep manufacturing costs at a minimum. If you are interested in the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, don't fail to visit the plant the next time you are in Edmonton.

In the new plant are to be found several new features in connection with creamery methods of operation. The changes have all been made with a view to lowering operating costs and thereby retaining a larger net profit for the members.

also stressed as a significant recent development in co-operative marketing. "One of the outstanding examples of this," Mr. Christensen declared, "is found in Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., where 460 local co-operative creameries have formed a central selling organization which in 1928, handled over 86,000,000 pounds of butter. This organization is the marketing agency for approximately 90,000 farmers, the majority of whom live in the most intensive dairy section of the United States. In building this large organization, farmers have recognized that marketing differs from production in that production is a problem of the individual farmer on his own farm, whereas efficient marketing is dependent upon group action. No single farmer, acting alone, can bring about important improvements in our marketing system, but through group organization dairy farmers have effected important changes in the marketing of their products."

The Old Dairy Cow

The farmer's best friend is the old dairy cow,

If she owes a debt she will pay it somehow
She grazes the roadside to eke out her life,
And works without wages the same as his wife.

Though Jersey or Holstein, or Shorthorn
her breed,
Hard work is her habit and thrift is her creed,
And if, when she comes home at night to the barn,
You praise her or blame her she don't care a darn.

She always has something to add to your pelf,
She brings in the cream cheques, just cash them yourself.
Get out the old milk stool, sit down with a bump,
Grab hold of her handles and pumpety pump.

She helps with the living, and keeps us all fat,
The hired man, the baby, the pig and the cat.
Then set out the cream can and by heck,
The Co-operative Creamery send back a wonderful cheque.

All hail to the heifer, the steer, and the calf,
The curly faced bull, with his bangs full of chaff,
But when at your evening devotion you bow,
Give thanks for that treasure, the old dairy cow.

C.C.

SHIP EGGS TO CALIFORNIA

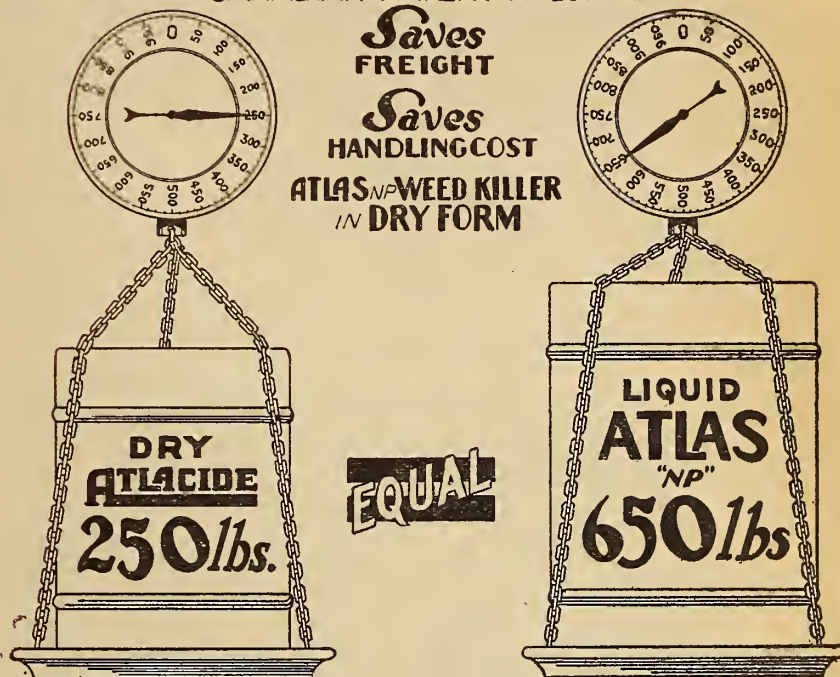
A record shipment of pedigreed White Leghorn hatching eggs was made recently by the Poultry Breeders' Association of British Columbia to a hatchery at Petaluma, California. The shipment consisted of 36,000 eggs, valued at \$5,000. The British Columbia eggs, which were all laid by pedigreed stock, will, it is understood, be used to obtain pedigreed cockerels for distribution among the poultry farms in California supplying eggs to the hatchery.

Uncle: "I suppose you two are putting something by for a rainy day?"

Young wife (brightly): "Oh, rather. We're saving up hard for a closed car."—*London Opinion.*

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We are now able to supply our famous liquid ATLAS WEED KILLER in the form of a dry powder which we call "ALTACIDE."

Liquid ATLAS N.P. WEED KILLER is a proven success in stamping out sow thistle, Canada Thistle and other noxious weeds.

ALTACIDE, in powder form, is even stronger and more effective than the liquid ATLAS. It is shipped in dry form for your benefit.

Study the illustration above—250 lbs. of dry ALTACIDE will do the same work precisely as 650 lbs. of liquid ATLAS WEED KILLER. You save the freight on 400 lbs. of water.

ALTACIDE is shipped in 50 lb. and 200 lb. sealed drums, and may be used dry as a dust, or applied as a liquid by adding water. It is sure death to Canada Thistle and Sow Thistle. Our weed killer is used extensively by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, and is approved by the Departments of Agriculture of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

New Sign Up Livestock Pool, June 1st to July 31st, 1929

Board of Directors Set Date and Make Plans for the New Sign Up

From June 1st to July 31st has been set by the Livestock Pool Board as the period in which to make their Drive for their new sign-up in the second series contract. It is anticipated that between seeding and harvest the new sign up can be completed, and provisions have been made that all members under the first series contract, who re-sign before August 1st, will do so without paying the membership fee.

It is the intention of the Board to concentrate the Drive in the territories already organized, and they will work from the Local Associations in making canvass and securing the contracts.

The new series contract, and literature will be in the hands of all the Local Associations by the first of July.

The Central Office will get in touch with all Associations before that date, so that they will all be prepared to start the Drive immediately Spring work is over.

It is the intention to organize two new local Associations, one at Calgary and one at Edmonton, to handle trucked and driven in stock in the vicinity adjacent to the yards. We anticipate that these locals will be organized and ready to start signing members by the time the Drive starts.

New Features of Contract

The new contract which will be signed this year, and which was approved by the Annual Convention, has several new features. First, the two contracts have been combined. That is, the local contract from the producer to his local shipping association, and the contract between the local shipping association, and the Central Selling Agency, into a three Party contract. In doing this the functions, responsibilities, authority and property rights of the Local Association are maintained in their entirety.

Second, the contract is a five year contract with a renewal clause at the end of a five year period.

Third, the contract calls for the delivery of all livestock produced or belonging to the signer or to any dependent member of his household, with the usual exemptions.

Fourth, provision has been made in the case of defunct Locals, that Central can step in and appoint a manager, and a new Board of Directors, and operate the Association, until such time as they can get the members together and appoint a properly constituted Board to which they can turn over the control of the Association.

Fifth, the new contract makes provision for share capital at \$5.00 per share, to bear interest at 6 per cent, for the acquiring of facilities for processing and merchandizing their product. It is the desire of the Board that the membership take an average of five or six shares. The value of the share was put at the nominal figure of \$5, so that no one would be kept out for financial reasons. Provision will be made to pay for the shares by either cash or note.

Contract Violation Cases

The Board during the last year have handled quite a few cases of contract breaking. In all cases in which we could

establish proof of ownership and delivery of the stock, the contract breaker has settled voluntarily, excepting one case at Grande Prairie where we got judgment for damages in Court.

At present, we have several cases pending, hinging on proof of ownership. Associations having any complaints re contract breaking, should be very sure of the evidence they have regarding ownership of the stock, and the delivery.

Hearsay, or second-hand evidence, is of no value. It must be based on information that can be substantiated in Court.

New Association Formed in Ukrainian District

On the 22nd of April, Mr. Geo. Syrotuck, who has been doing field organization for some time past on the C.P.R. line northeast of Edmonton, walked into Head Office with incorporation papers for a new Association, covering the territory from Star to Two Hills. It is expected that this Association will start shipping Livestock about May 1st, with 250 to 300 members, with good prospects of an increase to 700 or more.

This territory is principally Ukrainian, a heavy stock producer, and the farmers are reported to be strongly in favor of the Livestock Pool.

Bonnyville Unanimous for Organization

An organization meeting was held at the new townsite of Mallaig on the Bonnyville branch line of the C.N.R., on April 19th. About 150 men and women were present. H. N. Stearns, Vice-President and Chief Organizer, addressed the meeting, explaining the organization and function of a Local Shipping Association.

Stanley Shaw, who has succeeded J. M. Drouin, as manager of the St. Paul Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, also outlined plans for the future development of the Local Association.

Before the close of the meeting, a vote

was taken on a proposal to organize the Bonnyville Branch Line with the St. Paul Association. The vote was unanimously in favor.

The new Manager, Mr. Shaw, is an experienced man in the co-operative marketing of livestock, having been formerly connected with the Ontario Co-operative. He is an energetic and hard worker, and thoroughly understands livestock. Farmers in the St. Paul Association territory, will do well to give Mr. Shaw and the Association their loyal support.

KILLAM TO PROVOST

An organization meeting was announced at Metiskow on Saturday, April 27th, with a view to re-organizing the line from Killam to Provost. Judging by reports and requests received, farmers in this territory will be marketing their stock co-operatively in the near future.

How About It?

Local Manager to J.B.: "How about joining the Association?"

J.B.: "Aw, it's no good."

Manager: "Who said so?"

J.B.: "Our Drover. Say, what's in it anyhow?"

Manager: "Everything but actual costs and reserves."

Manager answers a number of questions.

J.B.: "Looks all right, got a contract?"

Manager: "Sure."

Down goes "John Henry."

J.B.: "When is next shipping day?"

Manager: "Next Wednesday."

J.B.: "All right, I'm darn busy, but call up my neighbor and tell him I said it's all right. Good-day, see you next Wednesday."

BABY BEEF RECORD PRICE

A record price was established at the Calgary Spring Show recently, when the first prize calf in the Boys' and Girls' Calf Feeding competition sold for three dollars a pound. This calf, an Aberdeen Angus, shown by Harold Richardson of Bowden, was an outstanding winner in its class. It was purchased by Mrs. Hind of Hind's Meat Market, Calgary, and at a weight of 940 pounds, brought its young owner the handsome return of \$2,820.

IMPORTANT TRANSACTION

Counsel tried to serve his client by casting suspicion on a witness. The first question was:

"You admit that you were at the defendant's house every evening during this period?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were you and he interested in any special transaction, business or otherwise?"

"Yes, sir, we were."

"Ah!" exclaimed counsel, "then you will be good enough to tell us the nature of the business in which you were jointly interested."

"I was courting his daughter."—*Sheffield News*

DISCRIMINATION

(Continued from page 9)

the charter. Parliament, in my way of thinking, should not be a participant in the tying up of transportation development of any territory by handing it over to any railway for four or five years without a guarantee that construction will be begun within a reasonable time.

The reasonable thing to do is to hold the C.P.R. to some guarantee or undertaking and that undertaking should be iron clad. It is the only way to give reality to the railway situation, and it is the only manner in which we can insure construction forthwith.

Correspondence

PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL ACT

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

After reading the article re rural education, by Hon. Perren Baker, which appeared in *The U.F.A.* some time ago, I wish to state that I do not believe that the proposed changes as outlined therein will overcome the defects enumerated.

If the Minister believes that by merely increasing the salaries of rural teachers it will be possible to make rural teaching more attractive, then a better scheme than that proposed cannot be devised, but to my mind it will not have the effect he so much desires. That salaries of teachers, urban as well as rural, will be increased when the proposed "General Board" is established, there can be no doubt, for as always happens when competition enters, the commodity sought becomes more costly and that competition between urban and rural districts, when seeking teachers will not grow more pronounced under the new scheme than it is at the present time none can successfully contradict.

Competition begets friction, and I am convinced that nothing will be gained by lessening in rural districts "sources of neighborhood quarrels," while at the same time introducing a system that must inevitably create friction between urban and rural centres more vast than that which now prevails.

The Chief Factors

Other factors besides that of inadequacy of salaries operate to place rural districts at a disadvantage as compared to urban districts and the factor militating most against the former is the attractiveness or fascination of city life, and the proposed plan contains nothing to overcome this, for it is obvious that the increase in salaries for rural teachers provided for by the General Board in its "schedule of pay" will at once be counteracted by the Boards of urban districts advancing their present rates, in order to retain their present advantage. This will engender not only friction between urban and rural districts, but will also bring about increased educational costs to all citizens of the Province and that without receiving services proportionate to such increased costs. To reduce to a minimum all possible sources of competition and friction, urban districts should be represented on the General Board, and a proviso to this effect should be inserted in the new Act.

One of the results expected of the proposed plan is a "fairer distribution of cost" and yet many rural ratepayers located in districts dubbed "village" are to be excluded from participation in this "fairer distribution" and for no apparent reason whatsoever. Undoubtedly those coming within the scope of the new act

(Continued on page 36)

WOOL

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| Campanula | Sweet William |
| Canterbury Bell | Sweet Rocket |
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| Chelone | Verbascum |
| Delphinium | Iris |
| Carnation | Aubrietia |
| Gypsophila | Dianthus |
| Golden Glow | Peony |

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For \$5.00 you get 8 Peonies
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| Felix Crouse (red, midseason) |
| Festiva Maxima (white, early) |
| Edulis Superba (mauve pink, early) |
| Louis Van Houtte (carmine, late) |
| La Tulipe (ivory, midseason) |
| Off. Rubra Plena (red, early) |
| Off. Flore Plena (crimson, early) |
| Off. Mutabilis (pink, early) |
| And 1 Bleeding Heart thrown in. |

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CALGARY

U.F.A. EXECUTIVE SUBMITS VIEWS

(Continued from page 8)

for educational purposes, and education will remain, at least for a long time to come, mainly a Provincial responsibility. The method by which such allocation might be carried out is a matter which we believe might properly engage the attention of the Commission.

But, granting that devolution of responsibility would provide a partial check upon the dangers of monopoly, there remain for consideration the principles which should be observed in order to ensure a hearing for minority as well as majority opinion. The desirability of securing the freedom of the air is as great in the Twentieth Century as was the securing of freedom of printing in the days when Milton wrote in *Areopagitica*: "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience above all other liberties."

What Freedom Means

A modern exponent of the ideals of democratic freedom, Robert Dell, recently upheld in the *London Nation and Athenaeum*, the tradition which the British nations have inherited from the pioneers in the cause of human liberty:

"There is no safety," this writer declared, "except in the old principle of absolute freedom for the expression of opinion; it is the only liberty that can be absolute. The opinions which most need to be secured freedom are precisely those considered by the great majority of people to be anti-social, immoral, blasphemous or subversive. The opinions of the majority can take care of themselves. I do not deny that liberty may do some harm, but I maintain that experience has shown that repression does more harm. And we run the risk of suppressing something that may turn out to be of immense value to the world, as has more than once happened in the past. . . . There have been, and are, wide differences of opinion in different periods and even in different countries at the same period, as to what is or is not anti-social. I have seen within my own lifetime opinions pass from the stage of being considered anti-social by nine people, out of ten to that of being accepted by nine people out of ten as matters of course."

If under any system of national broadcasting, addresses on political and kindred topics are permitted, it appears to us that the highest British traditions will not be upheld unless adequate means are provided for the expression, not merely of minority opinion which may be considered moderate and wise, but also the opinion which may be regarded as extreme—such extremes of opinion for instance as Fascism on the one hand, and Communism on the other. For if we do honestly believe in the right of the people to decide great issues for themselves, the extreme conservative as well as the extreme radical must be given a hearing. We recognize that the problem is complex, but we do suggest that an effort should be made to solve it by providing at least a modicum of radio time to the expression even of the most unpopular opinions.

Contrary and Sceptical Opinions

The same rule should be observed in the matter of broadcasting religious ideas. No sect should be allowed disproportionate opportunities, but if broadcasting of addresses of a religious nature be authorized, those who may hold contrary or sceptical opinions should also have an opportunity to present their views. In this matter freedom for minorities should

be as complete as in the discussion of public affairs. The principles enunciated in the foregoing quotation should apply in every field.

Group Rights to the Air

There is one particular aspect of the problem of political broadcasting to which we wish to draw attention, because it has recently been raised in Great Britain, where there are at present three major Parliamentary groups, one of which is today of comparatively small numerical strength. In this respect the Parliamentary situation in Britain resembles that in the Canadian House of Commons, and it is therefore of interest to consider the policy followed by the British Broadcasting Company, and its applicability in Canada, and also the criticism to which B. B. C. policy has been subjected by political minorities.

The British Broadcasting Company has recently agreed that, following dissolution of the present Parliament, equal opportunities for broadcasting shall be given to each of the three groups. This is a departure from the present policy of allowing Government speakers twice as much radio time as the speakers of the other two groups—a policy which has provoked vigorous criticism. The present leader of the Opposition at Westminster has complained, in a recent article in the press, that "all along the Government has obstructed the use of broadcasting except in its own interests, and this is as true as regards what is known as non-political speeches as in frankly political ones." The *Manchester Guardian*, a famous British newspaper, which is an independent supporter of the other minority group, stated editorially on April 12th, (weekly edition): "The arrangement" (that is to say the present, pre-dissolution arrangement) "made by the B.B.C. is too favorable to the Government of the day, and it would almost certainly be best on all occasions to allow every recognized party an equal share of this strictly limited and therefore valuable time." The *Guardian's* contention, we believe, is worthy of serious consideration in reference to Canadian broadcasting policy. We would strongly recommend that the allocation of equal time to the recognized groups be adopted as a definite policy in any national system of broadcasting.

What is "Non-controversial"

In reference to so-called non-controversial addresses, we have been interested to note that even in Great Britain it has been charged that the semi-public monopoly which controls broadcasting is not free from bias; that educational talks which are labelled non-controversial appear at times highly controversial to a large section of the community. Such a charge was made by a member of the British House of Commons, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., who is not credited with extreme views. She is supported by other critics. She complained that in educational addresses, "taking things as they are for granted" is not considered propaganda, whereas "to express a desire for a change" is considered controversial. After her election to Parliament, she was invited to broadcast a talk about women workers. In the manuscript which she had to submit she ventured the opinion that the wages of women workers were in many cases too low. Her invitation got no further.

We are, of course, not in a position to weigh these charges against the British Broadcasting Company, but we do contend that discrimination such as was alleged by this British member of Parliament should be avoided in any national

service in Canada. In order that it may be avoided, the national broadcasting authority should be thoroughly representative, and at the same time composed of men and women who by the liberality of their culture, and the breadth of their experience, have proved themselves thoroughly capable of exercising one of the most difficult and delicate functions to which their fellow citizens in a free democracy could call them.

3. CANADIAN RADIO INDEPENDENCE

Of the desirability of Canadian Radio independence, of a satisfactory apportionment with that end in view of the high power broadcasting waves as between Canada and the United States, we think there can be no two opinions. Reciprocity between the two nations, not with a view to exclusiveness, but to mutual benefit and the retention by each of such wave lengths as may serve their national purposes, is eminently desirable. This is, of course, one of the most urgent problems which can engage the attention of the Commission, but as its importance has already been strongly emphasized, and as there is no doubt much evidence on the subject in the possession of the Commission, we do not deem it necessary to go into the matter at length. As a means of establishing closer contact between the Provinces, of fostering understanding among our far scattered people of each other's problems, the radio, we believe, may prove of high value in the development of our national life.

Co-operative Audit Bureau Formed

William Robertson Appointed Managing Auditor

For some time a great many co-operative organizations have had under consideration the development of a co-operative auditing system. The most prominent in this movement have been the co-operative stores, the Livestock Pool and the Dairy Pool.

In the past co-operative stores have been running along on their own individual lines in respect to systems of accounting and auditing. Thousands of dollars have been wasted through the lack of a uniform system of accounting and auditing in connection with our consumer's co-operative movement.

Present Cost Is High

The same thing applies to Livestock Shipping Associations. Some have an up-to-date accounting system and employ chartered accountants to do their auditing. There are other associations whose books are kept in such a shape that when an auditor is called in to make an audit he must spend considerable time straightening out the books. The cost of such an audit under these conditions comes very expensive. If all shipping associations adopted the same system of accounting the cost of auditing could be greatly reduced and what is of still greater importance, every association could check up on its costs of operation by comparing its costs with those of other associations, which is impossible when each association maintains its own system of accounting. The same principle applies to the various Dairy Pool units. With this aim of standardization in view, the Co-operative Audit Bureau was formed. At the pres-

ent time it consists of an Executive of three members, one each appointed by the following organizations which comprise the Bureau—the Consumers' Co-operatives, the Livestock Pool and the Dairy Pool.

The managing auditor will have complete charge of the work of auditing the various members' accounts and it will be his duty to endeavor to work out a uniform system of accounting for each type of association. The costs of auditing will be on a co-operative basis; namely, each association will be assessed its fair share of the costs of maintaining the Auditing Bureau.

The Executive trusts that each local association will give every assistance to the managing auditor so that a uniform system of accounting may be put into practice at the earliest possible date.

William Robertson, present Assistant Provincial Auditor, has been appointed to the position and will commence his new duties early in May. Mr. Robertson has had a very wide experience in the field of auditing and comes to his new task with the highest recommendations.

All associations desirous of getting in touch with Mr. Robertson are asked to communicate with J. R. Love, Secretary, Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Edmonton.

Membership Canvass in Sedgewick

The problem of increasing the membership of the U.F.A. was thoroughly discussed at a special meeting of the board of the Sedgewick Provincial Constituency Association, held in the Co-operative rest room in Killam some weeks ago. The meeting was called at the suggestion of J. E. Brown and Mrs. Zipperer, directors for Camrose, says a report from F. Grandage, secretary, and was also attended by the president and secretary of the Camrose Federal Constituency Association and by A. G. Andrews, M.L.A.

Mr. Brown spoke very forcefully on the necessity of keeping the organization in a high state of efficiency, and outlined a plan for making a thorough membership canvass. After the matter had been discussed at some length, it was decided that those present would consider themselves responsible for appointing canvassers from the Locals in their districts and otherwise assisting the drive.

Allotments were made as follows: F. Ash, Bruce, Iron Creek and Willow Locals; F. E. Hanson, Viking, Poplar Park and Quinte; C. P. Hayes, Strome, Pleasant Valley and Wavy Lake; I. L. Lewis, Crerar, Willow Hollow, Rosewood and Pleasanton; Mrs. B. M. Rombough, Merna, Treaty Hill and Alliance; W. N. Bates, Leopoldville, Welcome and Goose Creek; Mrs. W. Hallum, Fairdonian Valley, Loughheed and Spring Valley; Hector Mackenzie, Lawn Hill, Merna, Rosewood, and Prairie Park; A. G. Andrews, Sedgewick and Poplar Park; F. Grandage, Loughheed. The U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. directors promised to assist in organizing new Locals.

MUSIC'S CHARMS

A man who shot a saxophone player one night pleaded that he thought it was a cat.

"But you mustn't even shoot a cat," said the Magistrate.

"I thought this one was very ill," pleaded the man.—*The Etude*.

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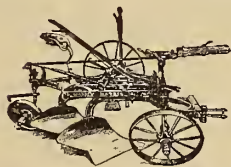
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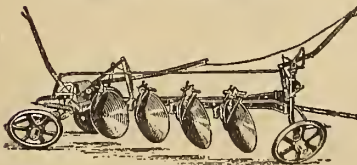
Massey-Harris No. 2 Great West Gang



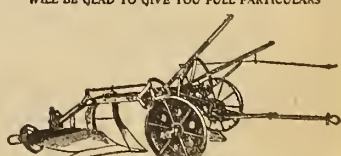
Massey-Harris No. 6A Tractor Plow



Massey-Harris No. 90 Tractor Plow



Massey-Harris No. 4 Disc Plow



Massey-Harris No. 3 Grub Breaker

EVER alert to the demands and requirements of the user Massey-Harris have developed and produced a line of Plows that meets the needs of the farmers in every respect. These Plows are the latest in design and construction, many of them have exclusive patented features, and the line includes Horse and Tractor Plows in several sizes and styles. For satisfactory service, ease of control and operation, and for good work, pick your Plow from the Massey-Harris Line. On this page are illustrated five of the most popular Massey-Harris Plows.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 2 GREAT-WEST GANG

Light in draft, easily handled, strong and durable, the Massey-Harris No. 2 Great-West has become the outstanding horse drawn gang. It has low hitch and a wide range of adjustments. For it there is a choice of clean-scouring mouldboards to suit different conditions.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 6A TRACTOR PLOW

A power lift plow with greatest strength of any plow in its class. Has exceptional clearance, and a feature that will be much appreciated is the easy action of the levers—no heavy lifting to be done by the operator. This plow is convertible from 3 furrow to 2 furrow and from horse to tractor style or vice versa. Also, there is a four-furrow tractor plow available known as Massey-Harris No. 16A Plow.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 90 TRACTOR PLOW

A two-wheel tractor plow very suitable for use with small tractors. This plow stays well in the ground and drops and lifts promptly.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 4 DISC PLOW

This is a convertible plow—it can be changed from four to three furrows and from horse to tractor styles. It has patented keyed frame, electrically heat-treated discs, patented ball and trunken bearings and patented power lift. It has Alomite lubrication. Massey-Harris Disc Plows are famous for their high quality of work and their ease of operation.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 3 GRUB BREAKER

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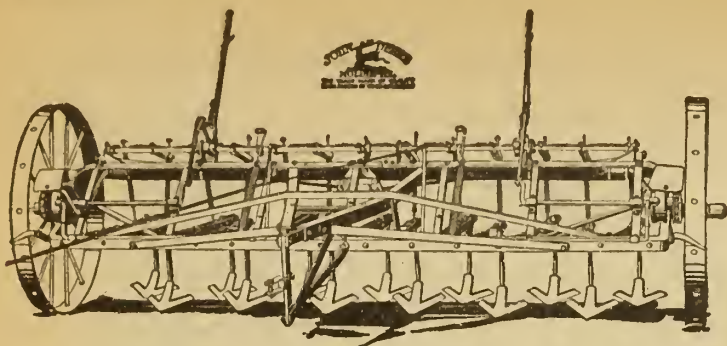
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This is a strong and durable machine equipped with wide shovels that overlap and destroy all the weeds.

There is plenty of clearance above the shovels and between the front and the rear row, to prevent clogging.

The John Deere is used extensively for general field work. It

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 33)

will benefit by equalized rates, but just why those whose farms are located in so-called village districts are to be discriminated against is a mystery to me, although the Minister has intimated while addressing public gatherings that "the difficulty of making readjustments made interference inadvisable."

I wonder why the Department under his charge only now discover this "difficulty" when the difficulties of readjustment, encountered when the reorganization of those districts of which the "touch-me-nots" are composed, must have been equally, if not more, troublesome! The school district in which I reside was reorganized by Departmental "interference" less than two years ago, but apparently readjustments counted for naught then.

I hope some light will be thrown on this point by those who use the columns of our paper to discuss the educational question in future. It's time the farmers insisted on a system that will accord to all rural ratepayers the same impartial treatment!

P. RAFFERTY,
Secretary.

Mayerthorpe U.F.A. Local.

EDUCATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The main thing, or object, of education should be first, how to live, and second, how to make a living. Whereas now, our system of education is: How to beat the other fellow.

What are the initial steps? How do we begin to find these steps? Why are people out to stop us from organizing in order to find out for ourselves what is wrong? Why are we farmers not allowed to do that which other organizations have done before? And how do we know we have been educated along wrong lines?

To begin with, what is Great Britain dumping their unemployed down in Canada for? We know why and the reason is not far to seek; Great Britain is putting industry out of business and Canada will follow the same course, if she doesn't put her foot down and stop this "dry rot" which is setting in.

We now know that the farmers in England have been forced to let the land go out of cultivation, because their products will not pay the cost of production, and Canada is sliding quickly in the same direction. The sooner Canada wakes up to the fact that FINANCE and not governments, run nations—just so soon will industry get together and remove the cause of wars, trials and troubles of this slavery life. There is not a possible doubt, WE are the slaves of FINANCE. As conditions are at present, you cannot do a thing without them. We can live without money! But I'm hanged if we can even live without "Food"!!!

This being an absolute fact, that you cannot even live without food, and yet those individuals, the sole factors of life, are the slaves of those who don't contribute one essential thing for the good of anyone, but a curse to everyone.

What would happen if finance ceased to let us have that (credit) which is already our own, our ability to dig up and give them as a present? What would happen to us? Bankruptcy! Poorhouse, etc., etc.

The Farmers' Power

What would happen if industry stopped producing? The whole world would die. Now farmers! since we know we have the greatest power flesh is heir to, why are you holding back your power which is for the

good of yourselves and all humanity. You have proved, by your Provincial Government, your Wheat Pool and other Pools that you can do things, and do them far better than others, who tried—and are trying—to make you believe that what you have done, was absolutely impossible. Surely! we are not to remain kids all our lives? Why should we be put out of business through our own "pigheadedness?"

Individualism won't do it. Cut this individualism out.

Let us pool our efforts, our thoughts, by uniting together in our own U.F.A. organization, the organization which is out to make life worth while for us.

You may think you know better, but allow me to tell you in the most polite way possible that . . . but "least said soonest mended." GET REAL EDUCATION.

FRANK K. HEALING.

Morningside.

THE POWER PROBLEM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The American Power Octopus is seeking new fields to exploit and these are Canadian fields. The publicly owned Ontario Hydro Electric is a standing example of efficient and economical production and distribution of light and power whose record is embarrassing to the private interests which own these utilities in the States.

American electrical interests are trying to establish themselves in Ontario as the *Toronto Star* points out in the article appearing in *The U.F.A.* of April 15th. The ultimate object of this penetration may be guessed when we know of numerous references made to the low rates for power in Ontario and to the very much higher rates charged by privately owned utilities in all parts of the States.

We in Alberta should speed up in the matter of power production on a publicly owned basis. It has been demonstrated that we Canadians, at least, can find men both capable and willing to administer publicly owned utilities honestly and efficiently. The Ontario Hydro and the Canadian National Railways are two very good examples of such management.

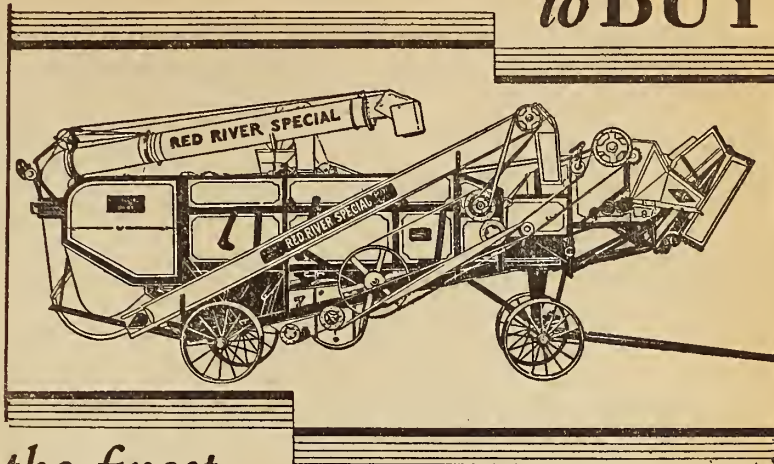
Coal and Gas Resources

To produce power in Alberta cheaply it is not at once necessary to expend enormous amounts of money in huge dams for the purpose of storing water, for we have vast beds of coal as well as enormous quantities of natural gas which can be drawn upon for power purposes.

The advance which has been made in the economical production of electric power through the agency of modern steam turbines has not been sufficiently stressed when the power question has been discussed. This advance, together with the achievement of much greater economy in power transmission, puts a new value on our coal resources, which can be turned into power at convenient points at the mine-head. And so vast and widespread are our coal resources that power plants could be placed at most convenient points.

Our people and our Government should not supinely sit while foreign capitalists cheaply purchase potential power which soon will be worth, perhaps, billions of dollars on which our posterity will be condemned to pay for ever dividends and interest, in growing amounts as the people themselves by their industry create increased value. And remember, that the danger of foreign control is ever-present in the case of private power interests at present under Canadian control, as well as

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of others now directly controlled from Wall St. Wall St. capital is even seeking to invade the power field in Great Britain. There is no safety, except in public ownership.

It is ridiculous to assume that we Canadians cannot administer publicly owned utilities, for no better reason than because our neighbors declare their inability to do so. In this connection it is well to remember that *almost all we hear on this subject from south of the line is that which was bought and paid for by the corporations who own the power companies in the States.* It is from the same vast accumulations of capital that funds will come to capture our resources, with a view of placing this country under permanent tribute.

On Ground Floor

It is because this is a new and undeveloped country that it is the more important that we now make ourselves secure by adopting a policy of public ownership of public utilities. We are now on the ground floor; as a people we should see that no one else but ourselves occupies that favorable position.

The primary object of a privately owned commercial undertaking is to make profits. The primary object of a publicly owned utility is to serve the people. The reason why there is such a scramble for our power franchises and resources is because a million dollars worth now will soon be worth ten millions. If the public takes a hold and develops them the public will own the increment; if we allow private interests to step in the increment will be owned privately and the public will be allowed the privilege of paying interest on the increased value.

Profitable and efficient public ownership in Canada is not a theory but a fact, whatever may be the opinion of our neighbors. The Government should be made aware of this so that they may be induced to formulate a policy which will take care of the present needs of the case economically, and be in a position to take care of greater needs when these develop. Water rights should be conserved until the time comes when great expenditures are justified. In the meantime there is a tremendous amount of coal and gas resources available which can be made to serve our purposes. What we have we should hold!

King Coal Not Dead

That our coal deposits are of more value today because of the more efficient way in which it can be used, may be gathered from the following by Wesley Stout in an article appearing in *The Saturday Evening Post*:

"Very much less is being heard about hydro-electric power, because coal came awake at the threat of extinction and reformed its slothful habits. The still uncompleted Muscle Shoals hydro white elephant has cost \$150,000,000 to date. Part of that excessive cost may be charged to Government ineptitude, but engineers assert that they can build next door, at one fifth the cost, a coal burning plant of 30 per cent more efficiency. Even with the lack of coal in California the power expected of the Boulder Dam probably could be produced more economically in steam plants on the spot."

King Coal it seems is not yet dead. His presence among us may obviate the necessity of heroic expenditures on hydro electric schemes. It is up to those on whom we have placed the responsibility in the matter of power development to examine carefully all angles of the problem and then set about providing the people

of the Province with the cheapest power to be obtained for their expanding needs.

J. H. HODSON.
Nanpanton Farm, Wetaskiwin.

Have you sent in your contribution to the Junior Conference Fund?

UNITED FARMERS of CANADA (Sask.)
(Continued from page 6)

the purpose of continuing the representation of the Council before the Tariff Advisory Board, as contained in Mr. Crerar's letter of February 9th, be accepted, the other expenses incidental to the maintenance of the Council to be borne equally by the Associations in membership, such expenses to be kept as nearly as possible within the estimate herewith submitted."

Decision of U.F.C. (Sask.)

Mr. Macauley undertook to report the Council's resolution and the reasons prompting it to the Board of the U.F.C., S.S. Notification has now been received by the Council of the action taken by the Board of the U.F.C., S.S., which is embodied in the following resolution:

"That whereas the officials of this Organization at the meeting held in Regina, July, 1928, were definitely of the opinion that any re-organization of the C.C.A. as a coordinating body would be upon the basis of a self-supporting body, and not receiving financial assistance from any commercial organization, and purely financed and controlled by the component parts representative of purely educational Farmers' organizations.

"And whereas it seems in the opinion of the other bodies represented: viz: the U.F.M. the U.F.A. and the U.F.O. that it is impossible at the present juncture to carry on without outside financial assistance.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Board of the U.F.C., S.S., go on record as reaffirming our stand, as realizing the great need of a co-ordinating body, to render more effective the voice of organized agriculture in its just demands for the protection of its rights, and regret that owing to the spirit of the previous arrangement not being strictly adhered to, we cannot see our way clear to align ourselves either as an active or affiliate member, but as an organization we stand ready at all times to take our active part and render our due proportion of financial assistance as soon as the basis of the formation of the C.C.A. is in line with the instructions laid down to us at our 1927 and 1928 conventions."

Great regret will be felt by all the members of the Council that the Saskatchewan body has not seen its way to join the Council and to assist, as a member of the Council, in the solution of the problems involved in maintaining, financially or otherwise the body which has in the past succeeded in coordinating the opinions and activities of the farmers' Provincial organizations in matters of national scope and importance and in rendering services which have been of great value to them. The failure to bring Saskatchewan into membership is directly traceable to the unavoidable variations between the Provincial Associations as to their methods of contributing to the Council and, apparently, to the necessity of the acceptance by the Council of the special grant from the United Grain Growers for maintenance of a representative before the Tariff Board, if that, one of the most important present activities of the Council, is not to be allowed to lapse.

WETASKIWIN CONVENTION

The annual convention of Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in Lacombe, on June 20th and 21st. A U.F.W.A. conference will be held on the morning of the 20th.

POULTRY

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. James Millar, Box 62, Crossfield, Alta. Phone 1210.

BABY CHICKS FROM BEST FLOCKS IN ALBERTA. Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Bred to lay. Calgary hatched. Write for price list. Garbert, 1424 Seventeenth avenue west, Calgary. W2144.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15. MRS. Annie Thompson, Vilna, Alberta.

TURKEY EGGS FOR SALE FROM GOVERNMENT banded stock, 75c each. Mrs. John Domet, Spedden, Alta.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FOR HATCHING, 35c each. W. G. Gunn, Irma, Alta.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA Hatching Eggs, \$2.00 per setting or two for \$3. Mrs. A. Patterson, R. 2, Didsbury, Alta.

PROVEN QUALITY S.C. WHITE LEGHORN baby chicks from our high producing 2-3 year old hens. Hatching eggs, breeding stock. Member R.O.P. Association. Olsen's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER setting of 15, postpaid. Noel Fearnough, Morrin, Alta.

S.C. WHITE AND S.C. BLACK LEGHORNS, COCK- erels, booking orders for baby chicks, hatching eggs, mating list. Wetherall, 3628 13A St. West, Calgary.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM BIRDS which laid throughout severe cold weather, \$1.25 setting. George Kennedy, Hardisty, Alta.

THE WESTERN EGGS FARM, WHITE WYAN- dotte baby chicks. Booking orders for May and June; am booked up for April. Solly's strain direct for 12 years. Chas. O. Dawson, Ardenode, Alta. Phone R808, Strathmore.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED BABY CHICKS, May and June. Range and pen eggs. Headed by very fine cockerels. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alberta.

ALBERTA—HOME OF BIG TURKEYS. LOTS OF eggs. All banded stock. Alberta Bronze Turkey Breeders Association. W. C. Lyle, Secretary, Arrowwood, Alta.

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BABY CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS—S.C. RHODE Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock. For April and May hatch chix, \$30.00 per hundred. For June, \$25.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen; \$10.00 per hundred. C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 9 FOR \$3.60.— Mrs. C. Serviss, Bulwark, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS FROM SELECTED PENS winter layers, R.O.P. sires. Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$1.50 setting. Stanley Humphries, Morrin. Phone 909.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY stock. \$1.50—15; \$7.00—100. Mrs. Fred Sedgewick, Killam, Alberta.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FLOCK headed by Thompson's "Imperial Ringlets" world's champions. Get a few settings for next year's roosters. \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. J. H. Davison, Claresholm, Alta.

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BRONZE TURKEYS EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT banded stock, 75c each. After May 15, 50 cents. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alta.

BURNSIDE POULTRY FARM, HAMMOND, B.C. S.C. W. Leghorns and Light Sussex Hatching eggs, day-old chicks, 6 to 12 week old pullets for May and June delivery. Exceptionally good reports from chicks shipped this season. Special prices on Leghorn chicks from May 10th to May 15th, \$15 per 100 and \$140 per 1000. May 15th to June 5th, \$14 per 100, \$130 per 1000. \$10 per hundred after June 5th. Prices on Sussex chicks to May 20th, \$25 per 100. After May 20th, \$20 per 100. Write for illustrated catalogue.

BABY CHICKS—CANADA'S BRED-TO-LAY, 100 per cent alive. Leghorns, \$17; Barred Rocks, Anconas, \$18; Rhode Island Reds, Minorcas, \$19; White Rocks, Wyandottes, \$20 per hundred. 12 month Poultry Course Free. Chicks from Pen Matings 25c each. Immediate Delivery. Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, 10 lbs. Biologically Tested Guaranteed Analysis Free. Incubators, Brooders. Free Catalogue. Alex Taylor's Hatchery, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg.

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SELLING.—10-20 TITAN IN A-1 SHAPE, RUN about 50 days, mostly belt work, also Case three furrow plow, stubble mouldboards and six new shares, Snap for \$350.00. C. Stewart, Stanmore.

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RASPBERRIES—MINT. HERBERTS, SUNBEAMS Ohtas, 100, \$5.00, 25, \$1.75. English Mint, 15 roots, 50c. Postpaid. Early Delivery. Mabel Taylor, Spedden, Alberta.

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GARNET SEED WHEAT FOR SALE AT INDE- pendent Elevator, Daysland, \$1.25 bushel.

TIMOTHY SEED, 1927 CROP, 92 PER CENT germination. Control sample certificate, 67-6272, Gr. 3, Free noxious weeds, 8 cents pound, bags included. L. J. Auten, Ponoka, Alta.

BROME GRASS SEED, 10c LB.. FREE FROM quack or weeds. H. F. Nester, Cessford, Alberta.

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LUMBER.—BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILL AND get the best at the lowest possible price. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

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"SUNNYSIDE" HAMPSHIRE PIGS PAY.—NOW booking orders registered weanlings, born Feb. 25th. Either sex, \$12. Papers free. Fearnough, Morrin, Alta.

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DANCING SCHOOL—WHEN VISITING EDMON- ton, learn to dance in Three Days or no charge! Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sullivan's Academy of Dancing, La Fleche Building, 102nd St., Edmonton.

1 LB. LARGE GINGHAM QUILT PATCHES, 75c; 4 lbs., \$2. 1 lb. Gingham Remnants, 90c; 3 lbs., \$2. 2 lbs. Velvet, Cretonne or Silk pieces, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

WE START YOU IN BUSINESS.—AMBITIOUS men, willing to earn \$30 to \$75 weekly, we will get you big money making agencies free. Men's Tailored Clothes, Raincoats for men, women and children, shirts, neckwear, utility clothing, underwear, windbreakers, sweaters, all offering you good profits. Good producers receive 6-cylinder automobile free. Apply at once, stating full particulars about yourself. Address: Federation, Dept. F-21, P.O. Box 3232, Montreal, Que.

MEN! WE START YOU IN BUSINESS.—FURNISH- ing everything. Earn \$35 to \$65 weekly, taking orders for Guaranteed Custom-made clothes at \$19.75 up. Apply immediately for Free Outfit. Wilson-Bradshaw, Dept. W-7, Box 1015, Montreal, Que.

GET THIS LINE.—WONDERFUL VALUES, HIGH standard workmanship, perfect fit and efficient service have made the Laurentian line famous from coast to coast. As a tailoring salesman you owe it to yourself to get and carry this "Best of All" big business getting line. A price for all pockets and a pattern for every taste assure you of a sale to every prospect. Aside from our big range of more than 100 Custom tailor samples we also feature men's semi-ready serge suits, rain and all weather top coats, work pants, breeches, shirts, underwear, ties and boys' suits; all at prices much lower than your customers can buy elsewhere. We still have a few openings for ambitious and reliable "direct from factory-to-consumer" salesmen and will welcome the opportunity of showing you how you can better serve your customers by representing "Canada's House of Service." Write today and tell us about your experience—you will hear from us by return mail about the best proposition yet offered direct to consumer salesmen. Address your application to: Laurentian Limited, 4510 de la Roche Street, Montreal.

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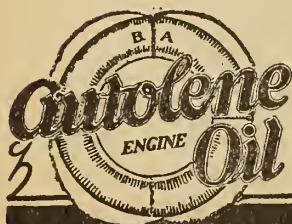
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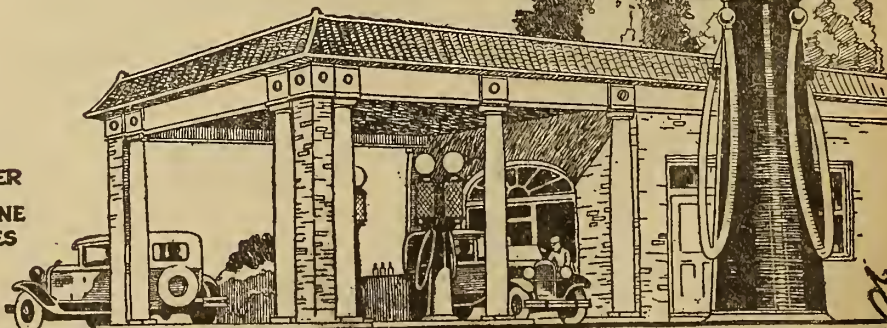
The gasolene base of British American ETHYL, the modern anti-knock fuel for motor cars, is manufactured to specifications which assure the greatest possible results in combination with Tetraethyl of Lead.

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